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BOARD OF TRADE JOURNAL

Vol. CXXXVII
(New Series

No. 2075

SEPTEMBER 10, 1936

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The Board of Trade Journal

VOL. CXXXVII (New Series) No. 2075] SEPTEMBER 10, 1936 [PRICE SIXPENCE NET

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, 26s.; POST FREE, 30s.

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Summary of Contents

Wholesale Prices in August (Page 360)

The average of wholesale prices in August showed, on balance, an increase of 1·7 per cent., as compared with July, the index number (95·2) being the highest recorded since September, 1930. During the first five months of this year prices were relatively stable, but an appreciable rise has been recorded in each of the last three months, the aggregate increase since May amounting to over 3½ per cent.

British East African Trade (Page 364)

During the past two years encouraging progress has been made by the British East African territories as a whole. Especially in the latter part of this period is the improvement marked and, although the influences which have brought about this upward tendency may not in every case prove lasting, there is, so far as can be seen at present, no reason to suppose that the improvement will not be substantially maintained.

Conditions in Panama and Costa Rica (Page 365)

Particularly during the last six months of 1935, writes H.M. Consul at Panama, a real improvement took place in the Republic of Panama, in continuance of the recovery from the depression of 1932. In the Canal Zone there was a setback from the striking advance in 1934, chiefly owing to labour troubles. In Costa Rica local credit, states H.M. Consul at San José, has stood the effects of the severe depression better than appeared to be likely.

Nyasaland Trade, January—June (Page 369)

As compared with the first half of 1935 both imports and exports during the period under review were considerably higher. Tables showing the values of the chief trading commodities are provided.

Southern Rhodesian Trade (Page 372)

Considerable progress was recorded in the Colony's external trade during the first three months of 1936. The aggregate value of imports rose by upwards of 50 per cent. (or, if specie be excluded, by over 56 per cent.), while the total value of exports, including the gold premium, rose by nearly 75 per cent.

Swiss Trade in July (Page 374)

The visible trade balance showed a slight deterioration in July as compared with June. Exports covered imports to the extent of 69·8 per cent. in July and 70·9 per cent. in June. The excess of imports over exports was 28·8 and 27·2 million francs respectively.

New Zealand—Belgium Trade Arrangement (Page 379)

An Order-in-Council, effective as from September 1, provides for modifications to the Customs duties on certain goods, particulars of which are set out.

Danish Import Restrictions (Page 380)

Information is provided concerning certain classes of goods no longer included in the "Free" List, having been transferred to the list of goods subject to import licence restrictions.

Special Articles

WHOLESALE PRICES IN AUGUST

BOARD OF TRADE INDEX NUMBER

The following table shows the movement of wholesale prices in the last thirteen months in each of the eleven groups of commodities specified. It also shows the changes over the same period in prices of (*a*) industrial materials, classified according to stage of manufacture, and (*b*) building materials. All the commodities included in (*a*) and (*b*) are also included in their appropriate commodity groups (V–XI).

AVERAGES FOR THE YEAR 1930 = 100*

Group	1935					1936							
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Ma	June	July	Aug.
I. Cereals	87·7	93·8	96·5	91·5	91·8	93·6	91·3	90·6	90·3	90·8	87·3	92·0	105·6
II. Meat, fish and eggs	78·2	80·1	81·1	80·6	82·4	81·8	80·1	76·4	78·1	78·3	80·9	81·2	82·5
III. Other food and tobacco ...	90·3	90·0	91·1	91·9	91·0	90·9	91·9	93·5	92·3	94·1	97·4	95·2	94·2
Total—Food and tobacco ...	85·8	88·0	89·5	88·3	88·6	88·9	88·1	87·3	87·3	88·2	89·3	89·9	93·7
IV. Coal	99·0	101·1	103·5	105·0	108·1	109·8	109·5	109·2	109·2	104·9	105·0	105·0	104·9
V. Iron and steel	100·4	100·6	100·9	101·8	102·1	102·5	103·3	104·2	104·4	104·7	106·4	108·1	108·4
VI. Non-ferrous metals	88·1	89·8	93·4	93·3	91·7	89·7	90·4	92·2	91·5	90·2	88·4	88·9	90·2
VII. Cotton	84·8	83·6	86·6	88·5	88·9	86·1	84·1	84·1	85·5	85·5	87·2	92·4	90·5
VIII. Wool	93·0	93·8	94·8	96·8	97·7	100·4	101·8	103·2	103·6	103·0	101·3	101·1	103·0
IX. Other textiles	68·5	72·5	75·0	75·1	74·4	73·8	72·6	72·9	72·0	70·7	70·4	70·7	72·5
X. Chemicals and oils	89·7	90·4	92·9	93·0	93·6	93·8	93·3	92·8	92·8	91·8	92·3	93·2	93·2
XI. Miscellaneous	86·2	86·2	87·2	88·0	87·5	88·8	89·7	89·8	90·6	90·9	91·5	92·3	92·7
Total — Industrial materials and manufactures ...	89·8	90·4	92·0	92·8	92·9	93·3	93·6	94·0	94·3	93·8	94·3	95·5	96·0
Total—All articles	88·5	89·6	91·2	91·3	91·5	91·8	91·7	91·7	91·9	91·9	92·6	93·6	95·2
Industrial materials (excluding fuel):—													
Basic materials	88·2	89·7	92·9	94·6	93·8	95·4	96·3	96·9	97·3	96·1	95·9	97·4	98·6
Intermediate products	87·6	87·9	88·9	89·7	90·0	89·9	90·1	90·6	91·1	91·1	91·5	93·5	93·9
Manufactured articles	94·8	94·9	95·8	96·1	96·2	96·0	96·1	96·5	96·6	96·9	98·1	98·8	98·9
Building materials	94·2	94·6	95·1	95·3	95·1	94·9	94·9	94·9	95·0	95·0	96·1	96·9	97·2

* The method of construction of the index number was set out in the issue of the "B.T.J." of January 24, 1935. Indices based on the averages for 1913 and 1924 as 100 are not now calculated, as complete price data for those years comparable with the particulars for 1930 and later years are not available.

SPECIAL ARTICLES—*Continued*

The average of wholesale prices in August showed, on balance, an increase of 1·7 per cent. as compared with July, the index number (95·2) being the highest recorded since September, 1930. During the first five months of this year prices were relatively stable, but an appreciable rise has been recorded in each of the last three months, the aggregate increase since May amounting to over 3½ per cent. Food prices in August were 4·2 per cent. higher than in the previous month, due mainly to a marked increase (partly seasonal) in the price of cereals, the index for this group (105·6) being higher than for any month since April, 1930. Prices of industrial materials and manufactures were, on the average, higher than in the previous month by 0·5 per cent., following rises in July and June of 1·3 and 0·5 per cent. respectively. Food was 9 per cent. and industrial materials 7 per cent. dearer than in August, 1935, the index number for all articles showing a rise of 7½ per cent.

The regrouping of industrial materials (excluding fuel) into basic materials, intermediate products and manufactured articles shows an increase, as compared with July, of over 1 per cent. in the first group and smaller increases in the other two groups. The index for building materials rose by rather less than one half of 1 per cent. Compared with August, 1935, basic materials increased by nearly 12 per cent., intermediate products by over 7 per cent., and manufactured articles by about 4½ per cent. Building materials were over 3 per cent. dearer than a year earlier.

PRICE CHANGES IN COMMODITY GROUPS

The following table shows the number of items included in each of the groups of commodities distinguished in compiling the index number, and the percentage changes in each group, comparing the prices of August, 1936, with those of a month and a year earlier:—

Group	No. of Items	Increase(+) or Decrease (−) per cent. in August, 1936, compared with		Index Numbers (1930 = 100)		
		July, 1936	Aug., 1935	Aug., 1936	July, 1936	Aug., 1935
I. Cereals ...	20	+14·8	+20·4	105·6	92·0	87·7
II. Meat, fish and eggs ...	20	+1·6	+5·5	82·5	81·2	78·2
III. Other food and tobacco ...	28	−1·1	+4·3	94·2	95·2	90·3
Total—Food and tobacco	68	+4·2	+9·2	93·7	89·9	85·8
IV. Coal	9	−0·1	+6·0	104·9	105·0	99·0
V. Iron and steel	37	+0·3	+8·0	108·4	108·1	100·4
VI. Non-ferrous metals ...	8	+1·5	+2·4	90·2	88·9	88·1
VII. Cotton ...	10	−2·1	+6·7	90·5	92·4	84·8
VIII. Wool	11	+1·9	+10·8	103·0	101·1	93·0
IX. Other textiles	9	+2·5	+5·8	72·5	70·7	68·5
X. Chemicals and oils	15	*	+3·9	93·2	93·2	89·7
XI. Miscellaneous	33	+0·4	+7·5	92·7	92·3	86·2
Total—Industrial materials and manufactures ...	132	+0·5	+6·9	96·0	95·5	89·8
Total — All articles ...	200	+1·7	+7·6	95·2	93·6	88·5
Industrial materials (excluding fuel):—						
Basic materials ...	33	+1·2	+11·8	98·6	97·4	88·2
Intermediate products	37	+0·4	+7·2	93·9	93·5	87·6
Manufactured articles	49	+0·1	+4·3	98·9	98·8	94·8
Building materials ...	16	+0·3	+3·2	97·2	96·9	94·2

* No appreciable change.

SPECIAL ARTICLES—*Continued*

Food prices rose sharply in the first week of the month; a further slight rise occurred during the second week, but thereafter prices declined. Prices of industrial materials and manufactures were fairly steady throughout the month.

As compared with July, cereals rose by nearly 15 per cent., six of the twenty items included in this group showing increases of over 25 per cent. Meat, fish and eggs were dearer by about 1½ per cent., but other food and tobacco was about 1 per cent. cheaper. Among industrial materials and manufactures the largest increase (2½ per cent.) was recorded for "other textiles"; wool and non-ferrous metals advanced by 2 and 1½ per cent., respectively, and there were small increases in respect of the iron and steel and miscellaneous groups. Iron and steel prices in August were nearly 8½ per cent. above the 1930 average. Prices in the cotton group were about 2 per cent. lower in August than in July, while coal and chemicals and oils showed no appreciable change.

Compared with a year earlier cereals were dearer by 20½ per cent., meat, fish and eggs by 5½ per cent., and other food and tobacco by 4½ per cent. All the industrial groups showed appreciable increases, those for wool (11 per cent), iron and steel (8 per cent.), miscellaneous (7½ per cent.) and cotton (6½ per cent.) being the more important.

MOVEMENT OF COMMODITY PRICES

The table on pages 362 and 363 shows the average monthly wholesale prices of 120 principal commodities included in the index.

Comparing the prices in August with the averages for the preceding month, and considering only those commodities quotations for which are included in the table, Canadian and English wheat rose by 12 and 8 per cent., and there were increases of 10 and 6 per cent. for straight run and imported flour. English (Gazette average) and Californian barley advanced by 28 and 25 per cent. respectively, these increases being partly seasonal. Maize was dearer by 25 per cent. and rice by 5 per cent. In the meat group, Danish, Irish and Wiltshire bacon rose by 6½, 5½ and 5 per cent., respectively, but hams were 6 per cent. cheaper. Australian beef declined by 3 per cent., while pork was 4 per cent. dearer. There was a seasonal increase (14½ per cent.) for Danish eggs. Among other foods, British, Danish and New Zealand butter advanced in price by between 3 and 4 per cent.; New Zealand cheese rose by 6 per cent. and tea by 3 per cent. A large seasonal decline (33 per cent.) was recorded for potatoes.

Among the industrial materials and manufactures included in the table, coal prices were practically unchanged, while in the iron and steel group small increases were recorded for iron ore, marked bars, crown bars and galvanised corrugated sheets. Of the non-ferrous metals, lead, copper wire and electrolytic copper advanced by 5½, 3 and 2½ per cent. respectively. Egyptian raw cotton was 2 per cent. dearer, but American cotton declined by 6½ per cent.; small decreases were shown for all cotton yarns and cloths. Raw wool rose by 3½ per cent. and noils by 3 per cent.; crossbred Colonial and merino tops were, respectively, 4 and 2½ per cent. dearer. Of other textiles, jute and linen advanced by 4 and 3 per cent., respectively, and hemp was also dearer. In the chemicals and oils group there were increases of 5½ and 2½ per cent. for palm kernel and soya oils, while kerosene cheapened by 5 per cent. and sulphate of ammonia by 7½ per cent. Among miscellaneous items, goatskins rose by 6½ per cent. and cowhides were a little dearer. There were small increases for three descriptions of chemical woodpulp, while esparto declined by 3 per cent. Building deal advanced in price by 5s. 0d. per standard.

With regard to commodities, the prices of which are included in the compilation of the index but are not shown in the accompanying table, there were several

(*Continued on page* 364)

SPECIAL ARTICLES—*Continued*

AVERAGE MONTHLY WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES

(The prices shown are inclusive of duty)

Commodity	Unit of Price	1935					1936							
		Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.
CEREALS														
Barley: English "Gazette Average"	s. per cwt.	8·53	10·00	9·25	8·45	8·17	8·13	7·90	7·58	7·31	7·98	6·83	6·46	8·27
Barley: British feeding, *London* ...	s. per 400 lbs.	19·87	19·94	20·36	19·20	18·75	19·46	19·64	19·64	19·64	19·64	19·64	19·64	†
Barley: Californian malting, *London*	s. per 448 lbs.	36·50	37·00	39·44	37·55	36·81	38·05	37·25	36·25	36·25	36·00	34·13	38·45	48·06
Maize: Yellow La Plata, spot, *Liverpool*	s. per 100 lbs.	3·45	3·69	3·85	3·53	3·69	3·66	3·62	3·88	4·03	4·04	4·09	4·56	5·70
Oatmeal: Midlothian, *London* ...	£ per ton	18·00	17·80	17·50	17·50	17·50	17·50	17·50	17·50	17·50	17·00	16·50	16·50	16·80
Rice: No. 2 Rangoon, *London* ...	s. per cwt.	8·65	8·75	9·78	9·83	9·75	9·55	9·38	8·63	8·63	8·90	8·69	8·50	8·94
Wheat: English "Gazette Average"	s. per cwt.	4·67	5·17	6·06	5·82	5·81	6·35	6·33	6·35	6·54	6·78	6·71	7·08	7·67
Wheat: No. 2 Northern Manitoba, ex ship, *London*	s. per 496 lbs.	32·08	34·87	35·69	33·69	34·48	35·73	34·00	33·85	32·80	31·34	31·35	35·39	39·65
Wheat: Rosafé, *Liverpool* ...	s. per 100 lbs.	5·93	6·62	†	6·62	6·72	7·10	6·67	†	†	†	†	†	†
Flour: Straight run, *London** ...	s. per 280 lbs.	29·13	30·90	32·13	30·13	30·50	31·63	30·75	30·00	30·25	29·75	29·00	31·38	34·50
Flour: Imported, average of Spring Patent and American Winter, *Glasgow**	s. per 280 lbs.	35·00	37·06	38·25	36·48	36·75	37·25	36·38	36·38	35·98	35·28	35·06	37·40	39·63
MEAT, FISH AND EGGS														
Bacon: Wiltshire smoked, 1*st Bristol*	s. per cwt.	105·3	100·0	103·6	96·0	92·0	100·0	104·0	104·5	101·6	101·0	104·0	104·0	109·0
Bacon: Irish green, 1*st London* ...	s. per cwt.	94·3	87·5	98·0	91·8	86·0	94·2	100·0	100·5	100·0	97·5	98·5	102·2	107·8
Bacon: Danish green, 1*st London*	s. per cwt.	95·5	90·3	99·2	94·0	89·0	94·6	100·0	101·0	102·2	100·0	99·0	101·6	108·0
Hams: American green, short cut, 1*st Bristol*...	s. per cwt.	106·3	109·3	102·7	95·6	95·5	90·8	84·0	88·5	97·2	99·0	103·5	102·0	96·0
Beef: English, cow and bull, 1*st Birmingham*	s. per cwt.	43·75	44·92	43·40	41·42	43·75	44·33	44·33	44·33	44·33	46·08	49·00	47·13	47·25
Beef: Scotch, short sides, 1*st London*	s. per cwt.	77·58	77·00	75·13	72·33	75·83	72·80	71·17	66·50	69·07	69·42	75·83	80·73	79·33
Beef: Argentine chilled, fores, 1*st London*	s. per cwt.	25·67	31·79	31·73	31·50	30·63	31·27	32·67	33·54	32·20	30·92	33·25	31·73	31·79
Beef: Argentine, chilled, hinds, 1*st London*	s. per cwt.	54·25	62·42	59·50	57·46	59·21	57·87	54·83	50·17	52·50	51·63	58·33	59·03	59·79
Beef: Australian frozen, average of hinds and crops, 1*st Leeds and Birmingham*	s. per cwt.	29·39	31·79	30·92	30·63	30·92	31·38	31·86	32·23	32·90	33·54	35·00	32·32	31·28
Lamb: New Zealand, 1*st London*...	s. per cwt.	72·33	72·92	77·23	77·29	74·67	78·17	78·75	73·50	75·37	73·79	74·38	74·90	74·67
Mutton: English, 1*st London* ...	s. per cwt.	81·67	82·25	81·90	83·71	84·58	84·23	81·67	81·67	86·80	90·13	93·92	94·27	92·75
Mutton: Scotch, 1*st London* ...	s. per cwt.	83·42	82·25	81·67	84·29	86·92	84·00	80·79	81·96	91·23	96·25	97·42	95·08	96·25
Pork: British, average of 1*st Birmingham, Leeds, London and Manchester*	s. per cwt.	67·08	75·98	76·65	76·85	82·98	78·40	79·67	78·75	76·65	71·90	72·19	70·23	73·06
Eggs: Danish, average, *London* ...	s. per 120	11·25	11·38	12·69	14·08	14·53	13·44	11·65	9·03	8·00	8·70	8·66	9·44	10·80
Fish: Average of Cod, Haddock and Plaice	s. per stone	5·58	6·66	6·38	6·16	6·33	6·34	5·89	5·15	6·15	5·73	5·88	5·87	5·95
OTHER FOOD AND TOBACCO														
Butter: British blended, 1*st London*	s. per cwt.	116·7	116·7	123·2	126·0	123·7	121·3	117·8	114·3	114·3	114·3	116·7	118·5	122·5
Butter: Danish, 1*st London* ...	s. per cwt.	114·0	126·5	136·6	128·5	130·3	126·4	122·5	132·5	114·6	106·0	118·3	127·2	132·0
Butter: New Zealand, 1*st London*	s. per cwt.	100·8	116·0	123·8	111·3	96·0	100·0	98·5	91·0	92·0	97·5	112·3	120·0	123·8
Cheese: English Cheddar, 1*st Bristol*	s. per cwt.	79·50	67·00	70·80	75·00	78·00	78·00	78·00	79·50	82·00	83·25	85·00	85·00	85·00
Cheese: New Zealand, 1*st London*	s. per cwt.	51·50	57·38	63·40	57·50	58·75	60·30	59·00	55·13	56·90	58·63	63·13	64·50	68·50
Cocoa: West African, *London* ...	s. per cwt.	34·87	34·92	35·17	34·42	34·42	34·92	35·37	36·04	36·04	36·82	39·42	39·79	40·37
Coffee: Costa Rica, good to fine, *London*	s. per cwt.	84·00	79·00	77·75	79·00	84·00	81·00	79·00	79·00	84·00	80·00	74·00	74·00	74·00
Potatoes: Average of 1st and 2nd qualities, kinds according to season, *London*	s. per ton	118·7	108·2	113·4	118·7	147·9	162·5	157·0	154·8	155·9	158·2	222·4	150·6	100·8
Sugar: Tate's cubes, *London* ...	s. per cwt.	21·65	21·75	22·31	22·25	22·38	22·53	22·25	22·16	22·38	22·18	22·06	21·84	21·88
Sugar: T.L. granulated, ex refinery, *London*	s. per cwt.	17·78	17·81	18·44	18·38	18·50	18·59	18·00	17·91	18·13	17·95	17·81	17·59	17·63
Tea: Indian, average, *London Auctions*	d. per lb.	14·17	16·35	15·92	14·60	14·48	14·82	15·05	15·29	‡15·97	16·99	16·41	16·09	16·60
Tobacco: American Western, good to fine §	d. per lb.	129·0	129·0	129·0	129·0	129·0	129·0	129·0	129·0	129·0	129·0	129·0	129·0	129·0
COAL														
South Wales, ordinaries, f.o.b. ...	s. per ton	18·25	18·25	18·25	18·25	18·25	18·25	18·25	18·25	18·25	18·25	18·25	18·25	18·25
Durham gas, f.o.b.	s. per ton	14·42	14·42	14·42	14·50	14·75	14·62	14·42	14·42	14·42	14·42	14·42	14·42	14·42
Fifeshire, average of 1st and 3rd class steam, f.o.b., Methil or Burntisland	s. per ton	12·65	12·75	13·53	14·37	14·99	14·99	14·74	14·47	14·37	14·39	14·61	14·57	14·48
Lancashire best house, at pit ...	s. per ton	26·00	26·00	27·00	27·00	28·25	28·67	28·67	28·67	28·67	27·00	27·00	27·00	27·00
Yorkshire hards, Sheffield, at pit...	s. per ton	16·50	16·50	16·50	17·25	18·75	19·50	19·50	19·50	19·50	19·50	19·50	19·50	19·50
Nottingham best brights, at pit ...	s. per ton	19·00	20·00	21·00	21·00	21·25	22·00	22·00	22·00	22·00	20·00	20·00	20·00	20·00
IRON AND STEEL														
Iron Ore: Best Bilbao rubio 50 per cent., N.E. Coast and Grangemouth	s. per ton	17·50	17·50	17·60	18·00	18·00	18·00	18·31	18·56	18·75	18·75	19·06	20·00	20·38
Pig Iron: Hematite, W. Coast, d/d Sheffield	s. per ton	86·00	86·00	86·00	86·00	86·00	86·00	90·00	90·00	90·00	90·00	86·00	91·00	91·00
Pig Iron: Cleveland No. 3 foundry, G.M.B., N.E. Coast, d/d Middlesbrough	s. per ton	67·50	67·50	67·50	69·38	70·00	70·00	70·00	70·00	70·00	70·00	70·00	75·00	75·00
Pig Iron: Northampton No. 3 foundry, d/d	£ per ton	3·38	3·38	3·43	3·63	3·63	3·63	3·63	3·63	3·63	3·63	3·63	3·88	3·88
Pig Iron: Scottish No. 3 foundry, f.o.t.	s. per ton	70·00	70·00	70·00	73·00	74·00	74·00	74·00	74·00	79·00	79·00	79·00	79·00	79·00
Wrought Iron: Marked bars, (Staffs.), f.o.t.	£ per ton	12·00	12·00	12·00	12·00	12·00	12·00	12·13	12·50	12·50	12·50	12·50	12·50	12·75
Wrought Iron: Cleveland crown bars, d/d	s. per ton	102·5	102·5	102·5	102·5	102·5	102·5	105·0	202·5	202·5	202·5	202·5	202·5	206·3
Steel: Billets, soft, d/d	s. per ton	110·0	110·0	110·0	110·0	110·0	110·0	111·9	117·5	117·5	117·5	122·5	122·5	122·5
Steel: Average of tinplate bars and sheet bars, d/d	s. per ton	104·8	105·0	107·0	110·0	110·0	110·0	111·3	115·0	117·0	115·0	118·8	120·0	120·0
Steel: Wire rods, soft, d/d	s. per ton	179·5	179·5	179·5	179·5	179·5	179·5	179·5	188·5	188·5	188·5	190·0	194·5	194·5
Steel: High speed tool, finished bars, 14 per cent. tungsten, d/d...	s. per lb.	2·00	2·00	2·00	2·00	2·00	2·00	2·00	2·00	2·00	2·00	2·00	2·00	2·00
Steel: Heavy melting scrap (average S. Wales and Cleveland) ...	£ per ton	2·69	2·71	2·73	2·77	2·86	2·99	3·06	3·06	3·06	3·06	3·01	3·00	2·98
Steel: Boiler plates, d/d	£ per ton	9·25	9·25	9·25	9·25	9·25	9·25	9·25	9·25	9·25	9·25	9·88	9·88	9·88
Steel: Galvanised corrugated sheets, 24 g., d/d	£ per ton	13·00	13·00	13·10	13·25	13·31	13·50	13·50	13·50	13·50	13·50	13·50	13·60	14·00
Steel: Galvanised fencing wire, 8 g., plain, d/d...	£ per ton	14·50	14·50	14·50	14·50	14·50	14·90	15·38	15·00	15·00	15·00	15·00	15·00	15·00
Steel: Hoops (Staffs.), d/d ...	£ per ton	9·35	9·35	9·35	9·35	9·35	9·35	9·46	9·80	9·80	9·80	10·10	10·10	10·10
Steel: Tinplates, I.C. cokes, 20 × 14, 112 sheets, 108 lbs., f.o.b. Bristol Channel	s. per box	18·17	18·17	18·52	18·75	18·75	18·75	18·75	18·75	18·75	18·75	18·75	18·75	18·75
Steel: Rails, heavy, d/d	£ per ton	8·25	8·25	8·25	8·25	8·25	8·25	8·25	8·25	8·25	8·25	8·25	8·25	8·25
Steel: Ship plates, ¼ in. and up (Scotland), d/d	£ per ton	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·91	9·38	9·38	9·38
Steel: Joists (Scotland), d/d ...	£ per ton	8·75	8·75	8·75	8 75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	9·38	9·38	9·38

* Includes the levy of 4s. 6d. per sack from August, 1935; of 4s. 0d. from September 29, 1935; of 3s. 6d. from November 3, 1935; of 3s. 0d. from February 23, 1936; and of 2s. 0d. from August 9, 1936.

† Not available. ‡ Duty increased by 2d. per lb. as from April 22, 1936. § Includes duty at the rate of 9s. 6d. per lb.

SPECIAL ARTICLES—*Continued*

AVERAGE MONTHLY WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES—*Continued*

(The prices shown are inclusive of duty)

Commodity	Unit of Price	1935					1936							
		Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.
NON-FERROUS METALS														
Copper: Electrolytic	£ per ton	36·09	37·88	39·40	39·31	39·19	38·95	39·53	40·16	41·10	40·84	40·41	41·25	42·31
Copper: Wire	d. per lb.	6·00	6·00	6·20	6·25	6·25	6·25	6·25	6·25	6·25	6·25	6·25	6·30	6·59
Brass: Sheets, to 10 w.g.	d. per lb.	7·53	7·66	7·98	7·88	7·88	7·80	7·81	8·00	8 00	8·00	8·00	8·00	8·00
Lead: English	£ per ton	17·81	18·13	19·90	20·00	18·94	17·45	17·94	18·69	18·20	17·56	17·25	17·85	18·81
Tin: Straits	£ per ton	222·2	224·1	223·9	229·1	223·4	213·7	209·6	214·3	210·9	203·4	186·1	189·0	188·8
Zinc: Ordinary Spelter	£ per ton	16·21	16·91	17·94	17·84	16·64	16·02	16·53	17·63	16·76	15 97	15·30	14·95	15·03
Nickel: Refined, home trade ...	£ per ton	200·0	200·0	200·0	200·0	200·0	200·0	200·0	200·0	200·0	200·0	200·0	200·0	200·0
COTTON														
American, middling, *Liverpool*, spot	d. per lb.	6·45	6·30	6·49	6·61	6·49	6·19	6·12	6·30	6·57	6·54	6·92	7·33	6·85
Egyptian, sakellaridis, fully good fair, *Liverpool*, spot	d. per lb.	8·06	8·30	8·84	9·76	9·70	9·59	9·20	9·27	9·16	8·88	8·95	10·49	10·71
Yarns: American, 32's twist ...	d. per lb.	9·80	9·59	9·97	10·29	10·31	9·99	9·73	9·59	9·75	9 83	10·19	10·88	10·59
Yarns: American, 40's weft ...	d. per lb.	9·98	9·69	10·16	10·43	10·41	10·13	9·91	9·84	10·03	10·00	10·22	10·90	10·66
Yarns: Egyptian, 80's weft ...	d. per lb.	15·70	15·75	15·75	15·95	16·06	15·50	14·94	14·75	14·75	14·85	15·06	15·90	15·69
Cloth: 32 in. printers, 116 yds., 16 x 16, 32's and 50's	s. per piece	17·33	17·13	17·59	17·93	17·88	17·88	16·96	17·00	17·38	17·45	17·59	18·15	17·97
Cloth: 36 in. sheetings, 40 yds., 12 lbs.	s. per piece	13·00	12·58	13·23	13·11	13·97	13·27	12·97	12·94	13·10	13·25	13·41	13·95	13·66
Cloth: 39 in. shirtings, 37½ yds., 16 x 15, 8½ lbs.	s. per piece	9·23	9·13	9·35	9·46	9·40	9·12	8·90	8·92	9·08	9·13	9·21	9·40	9·23
Cloth: 42 in. jaconets, 20 yds., 20 x 18	s. per piece	5·73	5·66	5·77	5·82	5·83	5·77	5·67	5·69	5·75	5·75	5·83	6·06	5·88
WOOL														
Index of raw wool prices	1930 = 100	103·3	103·3	105·9	108·6	107·3	114·0	116·7	119·3	119·3	115·3	112·6	115·3	119·3
Tops in oil, merino, 64's average ...	d. per lb.	30·15	30·63	30·65	31·19	30·81	32·05	32·50	33·00	32·90	32·63	31·50	31·75	32·50
Tops in oil, crossbred Colonial, carded, 48's average	d. per lb.	13·10	13·06	13·15	13·75	14·06	14·55	14·81	15·13	15·03	14·75	14·31	14·25	14·84
Noils: Botany, noble combed, 64's average, clear	d. per lb.	15·70	15·75	16·05	17·06	17·25	18·25	18·69	19·06	19·15	19·00	18·44	17·95	18·50
Yarns: Worsted weaving, 2–48's, 64's average	s. per lb.	3·60	3·70	3·69	3·74	3·75	3·78	3·79	3·81	3·83	3·83	3·79	3·78	3·79
Yarns: Worsted hosiery, 2–20's, 48's carded, Colonial, white ...	s. per lb.	1·58	1·58	1·58	1·62	1·67	1·69	1·71	1·73	1·75	1·75	1·75	1·77	1·79
Yarns: 8 skeins, solid shades, 48's and 50's	s. per lb.	1·42	1·45	1·49	1·51	1·54	1·61	1·67	1·67	1·67	1·67	1·67	1·67	1·67
Cloth: Serges, 16 oz., indigo, average of 64's, 60's and 56's ...	d. per yd.	61·57	62·43	64·34	65·34	65·98	66·34	66·97	67·84	67·95	67·95	67·58	67·58	67·95
OTHER TEXTILES														
Artificial silk: British acetate, denier 100 weft, plyn	s. per lb.	4·25	4·25	4·14	3·79	3·79	3·79	3·79	3·79	3·79	3·79	3·79	3·79	3·79
Artificial silk: British viscose, denier 75, 18 fil warp, beam ...	s. per lb.	4·63	4·63	4·63	4·63	4·63	4·63	4·63	4·63	4·63	4 63	4·63	4·63	4·63
Hemp: Manila, grade J 2, c.i.f. ...	£ per ton	17·45	24·88	30·00	27·94	27·25	27·15	26·94	26·13	25·60	25·75	27·19	28·00	24·63
Jute: Raw, first marks, c.i.f., *London*	£ per ton	18·45	17·28	18·90	20·33	20·41	19·84	18·94	19·66	19·09	18·48	17·28	16·73	17·41
Linen: yarn, line wefts, 80's ...	s. per bundle of 60,000 yds. of grey yarn	6·33	6·25	6·13	6·25	6·25	6·25	6·25	6·25	6·22	6·19	6·00	6·03	6·22
CHEMICALS AND OILS														
Chemicals: Sodium carbonate (soda crystals)	s. per ton	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Chemicals: Sulphuric acid (pyrites) 168°	s. per ton	92·0	92·0	92·0	92·0	92·0	92·0	92·0	92·0	92·0	92·0	92·0	92·0	92·0
Chemicals: Sulphate of ammonia, neutral (N. 20·6%), *London* ...	s. per ton	134·0	136·0	136·8	139·0	140·0	141·6	143·0	145·0	145·0	145·0	145·0	145·0	134·0
Paint: genuine white lead ...	£ per ton	65·40	66·25	68·50	70·00	70·00	68·80	68·00	68·00	68·00	68·00	68·00	69·00	69·00
Oil: Soya, deodorised, spot, *Hull*	£ per ton	25·80	27·00	31·38	30·60	30·63	30·40	28·88	28·88	29·75	29·00	29·63	31·90	32·75
Oil: Palm kernel, crude naked f.m.q., spot, *Hull*	£ per ton	18·50	19·13	23·13	23·20	23·75	25·30	24·88	23·50	22·88	20·00	20 63	22·20	23·38
Petroleum: Motor spirit No. 3 ...	s. per gall.	1·25	1·25	1·25	1·25	1·25	1·25	1·25	1·25	1·25	1·25	1·25	1·25	1·25
Petroleum: Kerosene, standard white	s. per gall.	0·67	0·67	0·67	0·67	0·67	0·67	0·67	0·64	0·63	0·63	0·65	0·64	0·60
OTHER ARTICLES														
Bricks: Flettons, d/d. London goods stations	s. per 1,000	48·25	48·25	48·25	48·25	48·25	48·25	48·25	46·25	46·25	46·25	46·25	46·25	46·25
Bath stone, d/d. Paddington ...	d. per ft. cube	34·00	34·00	34·00	34·00	34·00	34·00	34·00	34·00	34·00	34·00	34·00	34·00	34·00
Cement: Best Portland, d/d. London area	£ per ton	2·00	2·00	2·00	2·00	1·96	1·95	1·95	1·95	1·95	1·95	1·95	1·95	1·95
Glass: English sheet, 21 oz. selected glazing quality	d. per ft.	3·88	3·88	3·88	3·88	3·88	3·88	3·88	3·88	3·88	3·88	3·88	3·88	3·88
Hides and skins:—														
Ox and heifer hides, 70/79 lbs., 1st quality, *Manchester* ...	d. per lb.	6·20	6·20	6·29	6·25	5·98	6·22	6·24	6·16	6·31	6·41	6·54	6·66	6·75
Cowhides, light, 1st quality, *Manchester*	d. per lb.	4·88	5·09	5·31	5·38	5·05	5·14	5·13	4·76	4·91	5·09	5·13	5·13	5·24
Calfskins, 17/24 lbs., clear, 1st quality, *Manchester*	d. per lb.	5·38	5·38	5·68	6·03	5·38	5·81	5·81	5·85	6·00	6·00	6·00	6·00	6·00
Goatskins, high standard selections, dry salted Patnas, 35/45/20	d. per skin	26·00	27·00	28·50	29·50	31·00	32·00	31·00	31·00	28·00	24·00	22·50	23·50	25·00
Paper-making materials:—														
Chemical wood pulp, sulphite, bleached (prime quality), c.i.f.	£ per ton	10·00	10·00	10·00	10·00	10·00	10·00	10·25	10·56	11·05	11·50	11·50	11·50	11·81
Chemical wood pulp, sulphate, easy bleaching, 1st quals., c.i.f.	£ per ton	7·75	7·75	7·75	7·75	7·75	7·75	7·75	7·75	7·85	8 00	8 66	9·10	9 25
Chemical wood pulp, kraft, prime, c.i.f.	£ per ton	6·88	6·88	6·88	6·88	6·88	7·28	8·00	8·06	8·35	8·56	8·75	8·75	8 94
Mechanical wood pulp, pine, 50%, moist, c.i.f.	£ per ton	1·88	1·88	1·88	1·92	2·05	2·05	2·05	2·07	2·13	2·13	2·13	2·13	2·13
Esparto, Oran, 1st quality, c.i.f. U.K. ports	£ per ton	4·13	4·13	4·13	4·13	4·13	4·13	4·13	4·00	4·00	4·00	4·00	3·90	3·75
Rubber: Ribbed smoked sheet, spot, *London*	d. per lb.	5·73	5·49	6·11	6·35	6·34	6·78	7·33	7·47	7·56	7·34	7·36	7·69	7·63
Timber: Building, deal, 2" × 4" ...	£ per standard	14·50	14·00	13·75	13·75	13·75	13·75	13·50	13·75	14·00	14·25	14·75	15·25	15·50
Timber: Tongued and grooved flooring, 1 in.	s. per square	16·50	16·25	16·50	16·50	16·50	16·50	16·50	16·75	16·75	17·00	17·25	17·50	17·50
Timber: American figured oak ...	d. per ft. super as 1 in.	8·00	8·00	8·00	8·00	8·00	8·00	8·00	8·00	8·00	8·00	8·00	8·00	8·00
Slates: 1st quality Portmadoc 16 x 8	£ per 1,000	10·38	10·38	10·38	10·38	10·38	10·38	10·38	10·38	10·38	10·38	10·38	10·38	10·38
Tiles, best machine-made, from Broseley	£ per 1,000	4·35	4·29	4·13	4·13	4·13	4·13	4·13	4·13	4·13	4·13	4·13	4·13	4·13

NOTE.—Where a range of prices is shown in the publications from which quotations are extracted the average of the range has been taken in most cases, but in certain cases the lower price has been used.

SPECIAL ARTICLES—*Continued*

(*Continued from page* 361)

large increases among cereals, while in the other two food groups increases of 23, 18 and 15½ per cent., respectively, were recorded for oranges, English eggs (seasonal) and onions. A seasonal decline (40½ per cent.) was shown for potatoes on the Birmingham market. Among the industrial materials and manufactures not included in the table the only change of importance was an increase of 10½ per cent. in respect of Japanese silk.

A comparison of the 200 price averages for August with those relating to July shows 88 increases and 30 decreases, articles of food accounting for 46 of the former and 11 of the latter. Of the increases for food, 20 were of less than 5 per cent., 9 were of between 5 and 10 per cent., 3 of between 10 and 15 per cent., 6 of between 15 and 20 per cent., 2 of between 20 and 25 per cent., and 6 were of 25 per cent. and over; of the decreases, 7 were of less than 5 per cent., 2 were of between 5 and 10 per cent., and 2 (potatoes) were of 33 and 40½ per cent.

SPECIAL ARTICLES—*Continued*

The averages for industrial materials and manufactures show 42 increases, 40 of which were under 5 per cent. and 2 of 5½ and 10½ per cent.; there were 19 decreases, 18 of which were under 5 per cent. and one of 6½ per cent.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND TRADE PROSPECTS

In the period under review (April, 1934-March, 1936) encouraging progress has been made towards recovery by the British East African territories as a whole, *writes H.M. Trade Commissioner in East Africa. Especially in the latter part of this period is the improvement marked and, although the influences which have brought about this upward tendency may not in every case prove lasting, there is, so far as can be seen at present, no reason to suppose that the improvement will not be substantially maintained.

The prosperity of these territories depends in great measure upon their ability to produce for export at a profit primary products such as coffee, cotton, sisal, cloves, hides, maize, gold, copra and groundnuts. Governmental encouragement and assistance extended to the native producer and judicious control of marketing may lead, indeed has led, to better returns from native crops by increasing production, improving and standardising quality and effecting marketing in orderly fashion, but, in the main, export crops are of necessity disposed of in world markets and subject to fluctuations of price over which East African interests have little or no control.

As might be expected in these circumstances, a review of the trade position in the East African territories (excluding Zanzibar) during the ten years from 1926 to 1935 shows that from a peak in 1929 there was a steady decline to the bottom of the depression in 1931-32 since when improvement has been maintained, and at an accelerated rate, in the past year. By the end of 1935 the general position was approximately as satisfactory as that prevailing in 1930. The recovery can be seen at a glance from the graphs in Appendix VI of the Report under review.

In Zanzibar, where the past year has shown a very definite improvement on 1934, conditions are somewhat exceptional as the Protectorate is almost entirely dependent on a single crop—cloves.

The increased value of East African exports is attributable more to their greater volume than to higher prices, but a marked exception to this generalisation is afforded by sisal, the price of which rose steadily during the past year. At the moment of writing the price is approximately £28 per ton and, as forward contracts have been made at around this figure for some months ahead, the immediate future of the industry appears to be assured. How much the prevailing price of sisal means to Tanganyika can be judged from the fact that while the aggregate value of all exports in January, 1936, compared with January, 1935, showed an increase of £72,753, the increased value of sisal exported accounted for no less than £72,003.

Rains during what should have been the recent "dry" season have been general with consequent benefit to crops, coffee in Kenya having suffered in particular from lack of moisture during the preceding two years. True, the current cotton crop in Uganda will be somewhat reduced as a result of damage by rain but none the less the crop is likely to establish a new record at some 300,000 bales of 400 lbs. each.

The encouragement afforded to the gold mining industry by the continued high price of gold has also contributed to the general recovery. Though yet in its infancy, this industry is providing a welcome contribution to the wealth and revenue of the territories and has afforded employment and stimulated trade at a somewhat critical juncture.

The general trading situation has naturally improved and is now by no means unsatisfactory. Except for a period when there appeared to be some risk of overstocking of foreign cotton piece-goods, caution has characterised indenting and stocks are not excessive. The advent of an unforeseen and exceptional demand created as a result of Italian military operations in East Africa enabled importers at one period to liquidate stocks which might otherwise have proved embarrassing. This demand principally affected Kenya and Uganda and not Tanganyika Territory or Zanzibar.

Retailers report steadily increasing returns and regard the immediate future with some degree of confidence.

TRADE COMPETITION

From the point of view of the exporter in the United Kingdom the market afforded by the East African territories merits closer attention in view of the improvement in conditions. Here the United Kingdom exporter must compete on level terms with foreign products since no system of quotas is in force nor are there British preferential rates of import duty. On the other hand, distributors with few exceptions are British and consumers among the European element are mostly British too, either in origin or sentiment. It has to be borne in mind, however, that the total European population amounts to some 27,000 only whereas the territories contain some millions of natives apart from Asiatics. The native with an increased purchasing power in certain prosperous districts is now acquiring new tastes and higher standards of living. He soon learns to become a discriminating buyer with a nice appreciation of quality. Cheap foreign goods may have served the purpose of enabling him at an earlier stage than would otherwise have been possible to taste the joys of greater material comfort but as his purchasing power increases he is turning to better quality and to increased variety in his purchases.

THE FUTURE

What of the immediate future? Granted stability in world conditions and maintenance at least at present levels of price and demand for East Africa's export

* Report on Economic and Commercial Conditions in British East Africa (Kenya Colony and Protectorate, Uganda Protectorate, Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar). Published for the Department of Overseas Trade by H.M. Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. Price 1s. 6d. net, 1s. 8d. post free.

crops, there would not appear to be serious justification for pessimism. The European coffee planter and the European grower of maize for export have had cause for dissatisfaction with financial returns, but the Kenya maize grower is temporarily receiving Government assistance and the coffee planter's troubles were largely due to drought with consequent low grading of the product. The drought of recent years is ended. Rain has fallen, both generally and in good measure. Prospects for practically all crops, with the exception of cloves in Zanzibar, are excellent and in the absence of any unforeseen set-back trade in the present year should easily surpass the encouraging level attained in 1935.

Looking to the more remote future it has yet to be proved that maize can be grown at a profit for export in East Africa, and the coffee and cotton markets are subject to influences far beyond the control of East Africa.

PANAMA REPUBLIC AND CANAL ZONE, AND COSTA RICA

ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS AND OUTLOOK

REPUBLIC OF PANAMA

An economic health chart of the Republic for the past three years would show lines very similar to those pertaining to other countries of the American continent, though, *writes H.M. Consul at Panama, the depression resulting from the world crisis, while being felt very keenly, was on the whole less acute in Panama than in a number of other States.

The fall in economic activities reached its lowest point in 1932; the year 1933 was still a period of depression, reflected in a seriously diminished national revenue and an alarming volume of unemployment. Gradually, however, throughout the two years that followed, and particularly during the last six months of 1935, a moderate but very real improvement took place, and it is not unreasonable to expect even better conditions in the present year.

Among the factors contributing to the recent revival of business and to the daily decrease in unemployment, special mention must be made of the healthier state of the national finances, for which full credit is due to the present Administration. The Panamanian Government not only has balanced its Budget but is able to show a surplus, most of which is being invested in public works on a comparatively large scale.

Such projects, as well as others in the Canal Zone to which the United States Government has allotted considerable funds, have vastly increased the volume of employment available, more particularly for workers resident in the cities of Panama and Colon. The additional spending power thus resulting has received a further stimulus from the full restoration of salary cuts by the United States Government to Canal Zone employees, with a consequently beneficial effect on local trade. Business collections on the whole are being well met, and no failures of any importance are reported.

THE REVIVAL OF FOREIGN TRADE

Foreign trade, which in 1932 fell disastrously to less than half of what it was three years previously, showed a steady revival during the past two years, and in 1935 the total value of imports and exports was over 80 per cent. of the corresponding figure for 1929. Although the difference between the inward and outward flows of merchandise was not so great in 1935 as in some recent years, the proportion of imports to exports was nevertheless about 4 to 1.

This feature shows in a striking manner, first, the remarkable extent to which the Republic depends for its economic prosperity on the Panama Canal and the multitudinous activities accompanying, or resulting from, that inter-ocean highway; and, secondly, the considerable work that remains to be done in the development of Panama's agricultural and other natural resources, even though the possibilities in this direction may frequently have been over-estimated. The apparent deficit in the country's trade balance is made up by " invisible exports," chiefly in the form of sales of goods and services to tourists and travellers crews of merchant vessels calling at Balboa and Cristobal, Panama Canal employees, and officers and men of the United States services stationed in the Canal Zone or on a temporary visit.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM

The business resulting from the demand thus created added to the requirements of residents in the Republic, is considerable, and, although the predominance of the United States in the Panamanian market is a natural result of geographical and other considerations, certain lines of United Kingdom goods find a ready sale on the isthmus, which is worth the attention of commercial travellers on their way to neighbouring countries.

Imports from the United Kingdom during 1935 amounted in value to 1,084,430 dollars, the chief items being spirituous liquors, cotton goods, woollen tissues, drills, linen piece-goods, machinery and parts, chemical and medicinal products, condensed milk, soap and other toilet articles, and perfumery.

PANAMA CANAL ZONE

Coincident with the general improvement in economic conditions, commercial traffic through the Panama Canal, which reached its nadir in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1933, when only 4,162 transits of ocean-going vessels were registered, increased considerably in the fiscal year 1933-34, when transits numbered 5,234, an increase of more than 25 per cent. The cargo carried through the Canal in 1934 amounted to 24,718,651 tons, representing 36 per cent. more than the figure for 1933.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935, however, a number of factors conspired to check this improvement, states H.M. Consul at Panama, chief among them being labour troubles on the west coast of the United States, with the result that only 5,180 transits were registered, although the cargo carried amounted to 25,309,527 tons, an increase of 2·5 per cent. over 1934. There is no reason to suppose that this set-back in the number of transits recorded is other than temporary, or that the Panama Canal will not receive its due share of the revival of activity in the world's carrying trade.

CANAL ZONE COMMISSARIES

Nearly all supplies of every nature for inhabitants of the Zone are furnished by the Commissary Division of the Panama Railroad, which is conducted on business lines and operates an abattoir, cold storage plants, various manufacturing plants, a laundry, wholesale warehouses and retail stores. There is an important trade with commercial steamships passing through the Canal in food and other essential items. The policy of the commissaries is, as may be expected, to confine purchases to the United States, but many foreign products are stocked in order to satisfy the demands of ship's storekeepers and the large West Indian element among Canal employees.

Net sales for the year ended June 30, 1935, totalled 7,122,770 dols. (1934—6,508,183 dols, 1933—7,313,380

*Report on Economic and Commercial Conditions in the Republic of Panama and the Panama Canal Zone, and in the Republic of Costa Rica. Published for the Department of Overseas Trade by H.M. Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, price 1s. net, 1s. 2d. post free.

SPECIAL ARTICLES—*Continued*

dols. 1930—10,791,489 dols.), including sales to merchant vessels of approximately 350,000 dols. Purchases in the same year were 5,058,558 dols., an increase of 14 per cent. as compared with the previous year. A little more than 10 per cent. of the total purchases in 1935 were from Europe, the Far East and Latin America.

REPUBLIC OF COSTA RICA

During the three years 1933, 1934 and 1935 considerable effort was made, writes H.M. Consul at San José, to effect economies in expenditure, but each year showed a deficit which, except in 1935, was of small amount; the increased deficit was principally caused by expenditure on the Pacific Railway and on road construction.

The depreciation in the value of Costa Rican currency has caused a proportional increase in the cost of living expressed in local currency, while salaries and wages in local currency have not increased proportionally.

On the whole, local credit has stood the effects of the severe depression better than appeared to be likely, especially since at the time when rates of exchange were freed from control there was a large amount of merchandise invoices awaiting remittance, the value in currency of which had been deposited with the local banks at the former and lower controlled rates of exchange.

SPECIAL ARTICLES—*Continued*

FOREIGN TRADE

The value of the total trade of the country in the past three years showed only slight changes owing to two good coffee crops. The currency figures for 1935 mark an increase of nearly 24 per cent. over those of 1934, but this is caused by the depression of Costa Rican currency, the figures in sterling showing a decrease of about £317,000, or 9·20 per cent., from those for 1934. The figures for the three years are:—Imports in 1933 £1,506,257, in 1934 £1,728,621 and in 1935 £1,451,076; exports in 1933 £2,533,736, in 1934 £1,723,817 and in 1935 £1,683,468; making totals of £4,039,993, £3,452,438 and £3,134,544, respectively.

The institution of the German compensation scheme and the increase in imports from Japan made serious inroads on the value of imports from other countries, the chief sufferer in this respect being the United States. The competition from Japan has been mostly in the cheapest lines of cotton goods, while cheaper forms of metal goods have come in from Germany. In both cases the falling-off at the expense of the United States has been considerably greater than that at the expense of the United Kingdom.

Imports from the United States fell from 47·70 per cent. in 1933 to 38·60 per cent. in 1935, while those from the United Kingdom declined from 13·37 per cent. to 11·30 per cent. Imports from Germany rose from 12·49 per cent. in 1933 to 22·60 per cent. in 1935. The value of imports from Japan has risen from 2·31 per cent. to nearly 8 per cent. during the three years.

Announcements

AUSTRALIAN TARIFF BOARD REFERENCES

CORDAGE, BRAIDS, FRINGES, EDGINGS AND GIRDLES

The Department of Overseas Trade has been informed by telegram by H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in Australia that the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has referred to the Tariff Board the question of the possible alteration in the duties on cordage, braids, fringes, edgings and girdles of textile material for attire and furnishings, as covered by the following items:—

Item 110D:

Apparel, not elsewhere included in the Tariff, for the human body, partly or wholly made up, including materials cut into shape therefor, etc.

British Preferential Tariff	...	45 per cent. *ad valorem*
General Tariff	...	65 per cent. *ad valorem*

Item 124:

Braids, fringes or edgings, of textile materials not being for attire.

British Preferential Tariff	...	10 per cent. *ad valorem*
General Tariff	...	35 per cent. *ad valorem*

Item 390 A (1) (b):

Cordage, rope and twines, not elsewhere included . . . textile boot, shoe and corset laces, etc.

(1) Cotton, or in chief part by weight cotton:

British Preferential Tariff 3d. per lb. *and* 45 per cent. *ad valorem*

General Tariff ... ... 5d. per lb. *and* 65 per cent. *ad valorem*

(2) Other:

British Preferential Tariff 45 per cent. *ad valorem*

General Tariff 65 per cent. *ad valorem*

The British Preferential rates of duty are subject to a reduction in accordance with the Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act of 1933.

Primage duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* under the British Preferential Tariff as against 10 per cent. under the General Tariff further increases the margin of preference.

United Kingdom firms or trade bodies interested in the above reference should communicate at once, if they have not already done so, with the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

EXCHANGE CONTROL IN PARAGUAY

With reference to the notice in the "B.T.J." of June 11 (page 852) telegraphic advice has been received by the Department of Overseas Trade from Asuncion to the effect that the Moratorium Law has been extended by Decree Law until the end of September, 1936.

FOOD COUNCIL AND PRICE OF BREAD

Under the Food Council's scale the maximum price of bread falls to 8d. per 4-lb. loaf when the published price of standard grade flour in the London district, plus the quota payment under the Wheat Act, 1932, falls to or below 35s. per sack of 280 lbs.

The price of flour in the London district was reduced to 32s. 6d. per sack on August 24, and the addition of the quota payment of 2s. per sack to that price makes a total of 34s. 6d. On August 31 there was a further reduction of 6d. in the price of flour, making the total amount, including the quota payment, 34s. per sack.

The Food Council were informed last week that the Joint Price Committee of the London bakers' associations had decided that the price of bread should be reduced from 8½d. to 8d. per 4-lb. loaf on Monday, September 7.

IMPORT DUTIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TYPEWRITERS AND PARTS

The Treasury have issued, on the recommendation of the Import Duties Advisory Committee, the Additional Import Duties (No. 25) Order, 1936 (S.R. & O., 1936, No. 841), providing for the following rates of duty on typewriters and parts thereof:—

Typewriters, with or without cases (not including electric typewriters, accounting, adding, listing, book-keeping or billing machines or typewriters incorporated therein), the following:

(*a*) Of a weight up to and including 22 lbs.—(1) three-bank machines, £1 5s. per machine; (2) four-bank machines, £2 per machine.

(*b*) Of a weight exceeding 22 lbs.—(1) if the value does not exceed £6 per machine, £2 10s. per machine; (2) if the value exceeds £6 per machine, £4 10s. per machine.

Cases and other parts (not being ribbon spools, whether with or without ribbon, or parts of such spools, or electric motors) of the following machines, namely: typewriters (including electric typewriters), accounting, adding, listing, book-keeping or billing machines, 3s. 6d. per lb.

EFFECT OF THE ORDER

In the case of machines weighing over 22 lbs. the effect of the Order is to reduce the duty from £3 10s. to £2 10s. per machine if the value does not exceed £6 per machine, but in the case of machines exceeding this value to increase the duty to £4 10s. per machine. The specific duties on machines of a weight up to and including 22 lbs. remain unaltered. The former alternative *ad valorem* duty of 20 per cent. is removed on all machines.

Other changes involved are the increase in duty on parts from 3s. to 3s. 6d. per lb.; the exception of electric motors from the duty on parts; and a provision that parts should not be deemed to fall within any class or description of goods chargeable at a higher rate of duty than 3s. 6d. per lb.

IMPORTATION OF SECOND-HAND, NEW AND REBUILT MACHINES

The Committee report that while the additional duties imposed in May, 1934, have had the effect of substantially reducing the abnormal importation of second-hand machines then taking place, this has been more than offset by increased imports of new machines. The improvement in business conditions in this country has resulted in an increased demand for typewriters, but the benefit has largely gone to foreign suppliers. The British manufacturers are in a position to take a much larger share of this trade, but are unable to make progress in the face of the established goodwill of many of the foreign machines.

In the case of second-hand standard machines the Committee report that there is a demand for rebuilt machines from certain sections of the public, and the supply of old machines from British users is not yet adequate for this purpose. Now that the imports of second-hand machines for rebuilding have fallen to more normal levels, the Committee recommend a reduction of the duty on standard machines of a value of £6 or less, but they propose to review the position if the imports of used machines again show a tendency to encroach on the market for British machines.

The Order took effect from September 4, 1936.

A White Paper (Cmd. 5272) containing the Treasury Order and the Advisory Committee's Recommendation is published by H.M. Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

HOT-WATER BOTTLES MADE WHOLLY OR PARTLY OF RUBBER

The Treasury, on the recommendation of the Import Duties Advisory Committee, have issued the Import Duties (No. 26) Order, 1936 (S.R. & O., 1936, No. 842), imposing as from September 5, 1936, a specific duty of 4s. 6d. per dozen as an alternative to the present duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* on certain hot-water bottles made wholly or partly of rubber.

In their report the Committee state that their recommendation is made with the object of safeguarding the interests of the home industry, which of late have been jeopardised by increasing low-priced foreign competition.

A White Paper (Cmd. 5273) containing the Treasury Order and the Advisory Committee's recommendation is published by H.M. Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA, 1929

ACCESSION OF THE UNITED STATES

Since the issue of the Announcement published in the "B.T.J." of August 6, 1936 (page 208), regarding the above-mentioned Convention the Board of Trade have been notified that the Convention has been ratified by the Government of the United States of America and will become operative in that country on November 7, 1936.

ANGLO-TURKISH TRADE AND CLEARING AGREEMENT

A Trade and Clearing Agreement between the United Kingdom and Turkey to replace the existing Trade and Payments Agreement was signed in London on September 2. The text of the Agreement and of a consequential Treasury Order establishing an Anglo-Turkish Clearing Office will be available on Friday evening (September 11).

ANGLO-TURKISH TRADE AND PAYMENTS AGREEMENT

POSITION OF THE ACCOUNTS

The Board of Trade are informed that the position of the Accounts under this Agreement was as follows on August 31:—

	£	s.	d.
Total paid out by the Bank of England to United Kingdom creditors during the period June 20, 1935, to August 31, 1936 ...	357,964	7	5
Of which, paid out during the month of August	8,564	19	1
Outstanding (approximately) ...	1,027,000	0	0

On September 3, 1936, the Bank of England made payments in respect of deposits made in the Turkish Pounds Account on September 24, 1935.

EXCHANGE CONTROL IN ECUADOR

With reference to the notice in the "B.T.J." of August 13 (page 246), H.M. Consul-General at Quito reports that, according to the Ecuadorean Press, Article 50 of the Regulations issued under the Decree of July 30 provides that particulars of debts in respect of orders placed abroad before July 30 must be filed with the Control Commission, and that funds therefor will be assigned by monthly instalments.

A summary of the Regulations as appearing in the Press is expected in a few days. H.M. Consul-General, in reporting the above, adds that no specific allusion is made to debts outstanding from the former period of exchange control.

(*Further Announcements will be found on page* 386)

Trade and Industry

BRITISH EMPIRE

UNITED KINGDOM

COAL OUTPUT AND EMPLOYMENT

We give below a statement of the coal output and the number of wage-earners at the mines in Great Britain for the week ended August 29, 1936, together with the figures for the previous week:—

District	Week ended August 22		Week ended August 29	
	Output	Wage-earners	Output	Wage-earners
	Tons		Tons	
Northumberland ...	303,900	44,000	291,000	44,000
Durham	624,200	106,400	631,600	106,400
Yorkshire	828,400	136,400	757,300	136,100
Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales ...	320,700	68,100	328,500	68,100
Derby, Nottingham and Leicester ...	613,000	96,900	583,900	96,900
Stafford, Worcester, Salop and Warwick	384,400	68,000	383,600	68,100
South Wales and Monmouthshire ...	723,700	122,300	717,500	122,300
Other English Districts*	112,400	21,200	110,300	21,200
Scotland	635,500	85,300	629,100	85,400
Total	4,546,200	748,600	4,432,800	748,500

NOTE.—The number of wage-earners includes a small number employed at mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal.

FIFTY-THREE WEEKS' SUMMARY

The total weekly production of coal and the number of persons employed since August 24, 1935, is shown below:—

Week ended	Production	Persons employed
1935	Tons	
August 31	4,202,100	747,300
September 7	4,396,300	746,400
September 14	4,174,500	747,100
September 21	4,363,100	745,600
September 28	4,403,200	747,600
October 5	4,378,500	747,900
October 12	4,448,400	748,100
October 19	4,352,700	748,000
October 26	4,504,500	747,000
November 2	4,593,400	747,500
November 9	4,842,700	749,000
November 16	4,804,000	748,900
November 23	4,890,600	749,900
November 30	4,949,400	751,800
December 7	4,997,200	753,400
December 14	5,159,500	755,200
December 21	5,097,800	756,100
December 28	3,082,400	756,000
1936		
January 4	4,097,800	756,200
January 11	5,065,700	756,700
January 18	5,010,400	758,400
January 25	4,962,000	759,700
February 1	5,011,700	760,200
February 8	4,903,600	761,800
February 15	4,852,500	762,400
February 22	4,971,400	763,500
February 29	4,921,100	764,400
March 7	4,755,600	764,700
March 14	4,783,700	765,200
March 21	4,735,800	764,700
March 28	4,555,100	763,400
April 4	4,605,700	763,200
April 11	4,079,600	763,100
April 18	3,191,100	761,200
April 25	4,750,200	761,000
May 2	4,595,400	759,400
May 9	4,541,900	757,600
May 16...	4,554,700	757,400
May 23...	4,450,800	756,700
May 30...	4,395,400	755,900
June 6	2,826,500	754,500
June 13	4,520,600	753,700
June 20	4,448,700	752,000
June 27	4,024,900	750,500
July 4	4,141,900	748,700
July 11	4,197,400	749,600
July 18	4,119,300	749,100
July 25	3,739,200	748,600
August 1	4,282,500	748,800
August 8	2,924,300	748,600
August 15	4,452,700	750,000
August 22	4,546,200	748,600
August 29	4,432,800	748,500

* Including Cumberland, Westmorland, Gloucester, Somerset and Kent.

HYDROX AND CARDOX CARTRIDGES

The Secretary for Mines announces that under Section 61 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, the Board of Trade have made an Order entitled "The Explosives in Coal Mines (Hydrox and Cardox) Order, 1936," consolidating and amending the Explosives in Coal Mines (Hydrox) Order, 1935, and the Explosives in Coal Mines (Cardox) Order, 1934, which permit and regulate the use of Hydrox and Cardox cartridges in mines under the Act.

Copies of the Order may be obtained directly from H.M. Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, or through any bookseller.

BRITISH RAILWAY STATISTICS FOR MAY—JUNE

Railway statistics for the calendar month of May, which, together with figures for the two four-weekly periods ended May 16 and June 13, 1936, have now been published by the Minister of Transport, show that the total number of passenger journeys (excluding season ticket holders) taken on all standard gauge railways in Great Britain in the month of May, 1936, was 105,279,121, a decrease compared with May, 1935, of 2,815,107, or 2·6 per cent. The journeys taken by passengers at reduced fares increased by 1,116,233, but those at standard or ordinary fares decreased by 3,931,340. The receipts from passengers (excluding season ticket holders) showed an increase of £299,169, or 7·4 per cent.

If the railway undertakings of the London Passenger Transport Board be omitted, the figures show an increase in journeys of 631,793 and an increase in receipts of £338,707, or 9·5 per cent. For all companies the receipts from passenger train traffic (including season tickets and parcels and miscellaneous traffic, but excluding mails and parcels post) were £252,776 more than in May, 1935. In the four weeks ended June 13, 1936, the coaching train miles showed an increase of 578,761 compared with the four weeks ended June 15, 1935.

GOODS TRAFFIC

The total tonnage of freight conveyed (excluding free-hauled traffic) in the four weeks ended June 13, 1936, was 20,120,859, an increase compared with the corresponding four weeks of 1935 of 301,764 tons, or 1·5 per cent. The freight train receipts amounted to £6,473,374, an increase of £104,015, or 1·6 per cent. The freight train miles run were 264,253 more than in the corresponding period of 1935, an increase of 2·8 per cent. The average train load increased from 122¾ to 124 tons, and the net ton miles per engine hour from 466½ to 468¼.

Copies of the Railway Statistics can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, or through any bookseller (price 2s. 6d. net, by post 2s. 7d.).

CORN PRICES

The following statement shows the average price of British corn per cwt. of 112 Imperial* pounds as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended September 5, 1936, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882, and the Corn Sales Act, 1921:—

Period	Average Price per Cwt.		
	Wheat	Barley	Oats
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ended September 5, 1936	7 3	9 11	6 8
Corresponding weeks in :—			
1932	5 9	8 2	6 7
1933	4 10	11 0	5 3
1934	5 1	11 0	6 6
1935	4 6	10 0	6 0

* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, as amended by Section 2 of the Corn Sales Act, 1921, provides that in the weekly summary of quantities and prices each sort of British corn shall be computed with reference to the hundredweight of one hundred and twelve Imperial standard pounds.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY—*Continued*

AUSTRALIA

TRADE BALANCE IN JULY

The Australian oversea trade returns for the month of July, furnished by the Official Secretary in London to the Commonwealth of Australia, are set out hereunder. The figures are shown in both British and Australian currency, the adjustments of value having been calculated at the appropriate rates of exchange:—

IMPORTS

Item	British Currency	Australian Currency
	£	£
Merchandise ...	8,363,000	10,475,000
Bullion and specie ...	201,000	252,000
Total	8,564,000	10,727,000

EXPORTS

	£	£
Merchandise ...	5,290,000	6,625,000
Bullion and specie ...	1,363,000	1,705,000
Total	6,653,000	8,330,000
Surplus of imports...	1,911,000	2,397,000

COMMODITY BALANCE OF TRADE

Excess import of merchandise		3,073,000		3,850,000
Estimated gold production	717,000		896,000	
Export of silver bullion	49,000	766,000	61,000	957,000
Net balance ...		−2,307,000		−2,893,000

It should be noted that during the period covered by the above figures exports of wool were negligible.

PRODUCE SHIPMENTS

The High Commissioner for the Commonwealth Government in London has received cabled advice of the following shipments of Australian produce to various United Kingdom and Continental ports between August 14 and 18 per s.s. "Antonio," s.s. "Imperial Star," and s.s. "Carthage":—

Commodity	Quantity	Commodity	Quantity
Beef, chilled lbs.	53,026	Eggs, long hundreds	11,275
Beef, chilled crops	3,488	Oleine ... drums	95
Beef, chilled hinds	7,643	Tallow, ... casks	305
Beef, frozen lbs.	375,905	Wool, greasy bales	1,233
Beef, frozen hinds	15,905	Wool, scoured bales	1,168
Beef, frozen crops	16,878	Wool, slipe ... bales	223
Veal... ... lbs.	56,415	Opossum skins No.	42,730
Mutton carcases	50	Sheepskins ... No.	23,530
Lamb carcases	745	Wheat ...centals	171,019
Pork carcases	104	Flour... ...centals	1,120
Pork ... lbs.	23,563	Barley ...centals	203
Rabbits ... crates	8,593	Honey ... lbs.	57,814
Meat, sundries packages	5,290	Sugar... ... sacks	13,985
Casings ... casks	77	Wine ... ...gallons	131,261
Meats, canned cases	4,902	Pears, canned cases	10,235
Butter ... boxes	25,301	Peaches, canned cases	4,162
Cheese ... crates	1,308	Apricots, canned cases	458

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA

TRADE OF NYASALAND, JANUARY-JUNE

(From the Acting Comptroller of Customs)

LIMBE

The total value of imports* and exports* in the first half of the current year was £428,728 and £364,714, as compared with £298,771 and £302,696 in the corresponding period of 1935. The following tables show the values of the principal trading commodities during the first six months of 1936, together with the comparative figures for 1935.

* Not including goods in transit.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY—*Continued*

IMPORTS

Commodity	January–June 1936	January–June 1935
	£	£
Food, drink and tobacco :—		
Provisions, preserved, tinned, or bottled fruit, meat, fish, etc.	5,762	5,315
Salt	4,255	3,691
Spirits	4,938	4,300
Sugar	3,307	2,250
Wines	1,210	1,411
Raw materials :—		
Coal	4,633	3,967
Wood and timber	1,414	1,288
Manufactured articles :—		
Earthenware and chinaware	2,506	2,135
Iron, steel, other metal and manufactures thereof	19,270	13,282
Agricultural machinery and implements...	3,540	3,467
Machinery	15,586	32,866
Wood and timber, manufactures of ...	8,863	4,660
Cotton manufactures	92,342	90,729
Silk manufactures	1,252	1,018
Linen, hemp and jute manufactures ...	6,339	6,996
Apparel, haberdashery and millinery ...	22,383	18,461
Other textile manufactures	3,693	4,793
Petrol	16,017	13,620
Oil and grease, non-edible	6,415	5,538
Soap	2,361	1,547
Leather and manufactures thereof ...	1,541	1,785
Paper, stationery, ink, etc.	3,973	4,326
Vehicles and parts thereof	25,745	27,242
Railway and tramway rolling stock and materials	6,987	1,752
Animals not for food and parcel post ...	28,314	21,234
Specie	109,541	692
Government imports	5,686	7,140

EXPORTS

Commodity	January–June 1936	January–June 1935
	£	£
Food, drink and tobacco :—		
Coffee	227	304
Potatoes	261	383
Tobacco leaf, dark fired	79,057	63,281
Tobacco leaf, flue cured	21,249	12,798
Tobacco leaf, air cured	9,765	6,424
Tobacco strips, dark fired	38,203	18,124
Tobacco strips, flue cured...	6,633	1,701
Tobacco strips, air cured	6,242	1,625
Tea	178,957	173,626
Raw materials :—		
Beeswax	857	386
Cotton	5,330	3,317
Fibre of all kinds	206	1
Ivory	103	751
Rubber	368	—
Strophanthus	222	—
Hides and skins	97	57
Specie	8,760	7,671
Bullion, 27·98 fine ozs.	119	214

Re-exports in the six months ended June 30 last were valued at £4,121, as against £9,969 a year earlier.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA

KENYA AND UGANDA RAYON PIECE-GOODS IMPORTS, JANUARY—MAY

H.M. Trade Commissioner in East Africa has forwarded the following statement showing the imports of rayon piece-goods into the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya and the Uganda Protectorate during the periods January to May, 1936 and 1935:—

Country of Origin	January–May, 1936	January–May, 1935
	Yards	Yards
Total	1,378,410	1,415,524
United Kingdom	42,541	91,338
Italy	600	3,756
India	18,857	25,758
Japan	1,314,891	1,292,521
China	—	475

During May, 1936, imports of rayon piece-goods totalled 213,520 yards, of which Japan supplied 205,936 yards, valued at 82,923 shillings, and the United Kingdom 4,561 yds. (6,897 shs.).

TRADE AND INDUSTRY—*Continued*

KENYA AND UGANDA TEXTILE IMPORTS, JANUARY—APRIL

The following comparative statement showing the imports of cotton piece-goods and blankets into the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya and the Uganda Protectorate during the periods January to April, 1936 and 1935, has been received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in East Africa:—

Description	Country of Origin	January–April, 1936	January–April, 1935
		Yards	Yards
Cotton piece-goods: Unbleached ...	Total ...	9,337,657	6,857,241
	United Kingdom	82,567	78,420
	India	5,760	89
	Japan	9,227,616	6,746,336
	United States ...	21,654	32,396
Bleached... ...	Total ...	1,432,250	1,451,375
	United Kingdom	207,696	266,609
	Holland... ...	16,080	26,000
	India	7,769	8,062
	Japan	1,199,068	1,144,058
Printed, khangas	Total ...	478,389	152,404
	United Kingdom	359,958	81,826
	Holland... ...	36,181	50,051
	Japan	82,250	20,527
Printed, other ...	Total ...	6,230,281	4,167,833
	United Kingdom	136,589	264,238
	Germany ...	14	4,559
	India	15,495	23,072
	Japan	6,039,857	3,867,970
Dyed	Total ...	3,604,016	3,452,088
	United Kingdom	692,277	914,661
	Holland... ...	559	2,536
	Italy	575	3,423
	India	18,859	22,068
	Japan	2,874,926	2,509,332
Coloured ...	Total ...	4,711,283	4,792,458
	United Kingdom	128,671	98,240
	Belgium ...	5,599	24,234
	Holland... ...	306	69,949
	India	257,417	329,128
	Japan	4,280,691	4,262,868
		No.	No.
Blankets	Total ...	1,148,798	602,558
	United Kingdom	780	1,297
	Belgium ...	157,126	47,515
	Czechoslovakia...	160,035	139,850
	France	15,810	41,434
	Germany ...	604,375	194,953
	Holland... ...	90,840	131,663
	Italy	200	11,891
	Japan	116,632	33,505

BRITISH INDIA

WEATHER AND CROPS

The Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics reports as follows on the weather and crops in India for the weeks ended on the dates stated:—

RAINFALL AND MONSOON

Calcutta, September 6.—Rain has fallen in Konkan on five days; in Bengal and Orissa on four; in Mysore on three; in Assam and Bihar on two; and in the East and United Provinces and West Central India on one day.

The monsoon has been strong in Orissa.

CROP CONDITIONS AND OUTLOOK

Madras, August 29.—Moderate rain has fallen. Standing crops are in fair condition except in Bellary and Anantpur.

Bihar, August 31.—General rain has fallen, being heavy in Ranchi. The condition of standing crops, including sugarcane, is good. The transplantation of aghani and paddy is being completed.

Orissa, August 31.—Rainfall has been heavy in Cuttack and Puri. Jute is being harvested in Cuttack. The sugarcane, cotton, maize and groundnut crops are thriving.

Punjab, August 31.—The maximum rainfall during the past week was 5·55 inches and the minimum 0·04 inch. Crops are in good condition in irrigated areas and average in unirrigated areas. Damage to crops is reported in Lahore and Amritsar following heavy rains and floods. Desi and American cotton have both been affected by tela in Lyallpur.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY—*Continued*

Central Provinces, August 29.—The weather has been sultry and cloudy with good rain. The condition of khariff is good.

United Provinces, August 29.—Rainfall has been general. Serious damage to crops is reported from six districts.

Bombay, September 4.—Light to moderate rain has fallen. Crops are in good condition in Konkan, but the growth of cotton is being hampered in Karnatak.

Sind, September 4.—There has been drizzling rain. Khariff is in good condition and the flowering of the bolls and the formation of cotton is reported.

Assam, September 7.—The weather has been seasonable. Crop prospects are fair.

Bengal, September 7.—Rainfall has been moderate to heavy generally, although it has only been light in places. The transplantation of winter paddy has advanced and the reaping of autumn crops is progressing. Standing crops are in good condition.—*Trade Commissioner for India in London.*

BRITISH MALAYA

STRAITS RUBBER SHIPMENTS IN AUGUST

According to an official cable ocean shipments of tin from Singapore, Penang, Malacca and Port Swettenham during August were as follows:—

Destination	Sheet and Crepe Rubber	Latex, Concentrated Latex, Revertex and other forms of Latex
	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom ...	2,685	328
United States	27,030	603
Continent of Europe ...	5,117	394
British Possessions ...	4,106	106
Japan	2,633	28
Other countries	466	10
Total	42,037	1,469

—*Malayan Information Agency in London.*

TIN EXPORTS IN AUGUST

An official cable states that ocean shipments of tin in August (irrespective of the date of the receipt of exporters' documents) were as follows:—

To the United Kingdom, 315 tons; the United States, 5,480 tons; the Continent of Europe, 957 tons; British Possessions, 353 tons; Japan, 219 tons; and to other foreign countries, 23 tons; making a total of 7,347 tons.—*Malayan Information Agency in London.*

SHIPMENTS OF TINNED PINEAPPLES

The Malayan Information Agency in London has received by air mail from the Registrar-General of Statistics, Singapore, advice of the following shipments of tinned pineapples for the week ended August 15, per s.s. "Demodocus," s.s. "Glenapp," and s.s. "Kaga Maru" to various United Kingdom, Continental and Canadian ports:—

Total	United Kingdom	Continent	Canada
Cases 24,447	Cases 7,697	Cases 176	Cases 16,574

Total shipments from January 1 to August 15 were 1,848,276 cases.

CEYLON

OVERSEA TRADE, JANUARY—JULY

The Principal Collector to H.M. Customs, Colombo, states that imports into Ceylon in July last were valued at Rs. 17,062,000, as compared with Rs. 17,810,000 in July, 1935, while domestic exports amounted to Rs. 21,096,000, as against Rs. 18,705,000, and re-exports to Rs. 1,924,000, as compared with Rs. 1,626,000.

As compared with July, 1935, the value of food, drink and tobacco decreased by Rs. 541,000 to Rs. 7,999,000 in July 1936. Raw materials rose by Rs. 681,000 to Rs.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY—*Continued*

2,941,000, and manufactured articles declined by Rs. 886,000 to Rs. 6,122,000. The chief increases were: liquid fuel, + Rs. 618,000; cotton piece-goods, + Rs. 148,000; and fertilisers, + Rs. 127,000; the principal decreases being rice, - Rs. 1,101,000; petrol, - Rs. 422,000; motor cars, - Rs. 193,000; and coal, - Rs. 217,000.

EXPORT TRADE

In domestic exports the value of food, drink and tobacco increased by Rs. 1,562,000 to Rs. 14,777,000 in July, 1936. Raw materials rose by Rs. 875,000 to Rs. 6,215,000 and manufactured articles fell by Rs. 46,000 to Rs. 103,000. The principal increases were: tea, + Rs. 1,582,000; and rubber, + Rs. 1,119,000; while the chief decreases were: coconut products, - Rs. 279,000; and liquid fuel, - Rs. 116,000.

TRADE, JANUARY-JULY

During the seven months ended July 31 last imports were valued at Rs. 124,714,000, as against Rs. 131,901,000 a year earlier; domestic exports, Rs. 145,875,000 (Rs. 134,817,000); and re-exports, Rs. 13,681,000 (Rs. 12,526,000).

The chief increases in imports were under the heading "cotton yarn and manufactures" and in exports "other food and drink."

CYPRUS

CROP REPORT FOR JULY

The weather was hot throughout the month, with heavy night dews. Some crops progressed satisfactorily, but conditions were favourable for the development of fungus diseases, and several crops, particularly melons and tomatoes, suffered from attacks of powdery mildew. Vineyards are badly attacked by oidium, which is spoiling the quality of the grapes. On the western slopes of the Island vine mildew caused heavy damage.

Threshing of wheat is now in full swing. The new crop is being readily marketed at good prices. The quality, as reported previously, is rather poor. Barley threshing is nearly at an end. Production moderate and demand steady. The threshing of oats is completed, as is the lifting of potatoes. Marketing continued on a satisfactory scale. Planting of the new crop has started.

Onions harvesting is now general. There is a good demand for export. The development of the cotton crop is progressing satisfactorily, but owing to adverse weather conditions earlier in the season the stand is poor and production will be short. Flax retting is in progress. Deseeding is practically completed.

The aniseed harvest is completed. Production small and there is little demand. Large stocks of cumin are on hand, exports somewhat slow.

Some citrus groves have been sprayed with oil in order to control red scale. The production of oranges is estimated to be equal to that of last year. Lemons are rapidly increasing in size, and green lemons are now available for market. The crop of apples and pears is heavy. Apples are being exported to Palestine and Egypt. Prices are very satisfactory. The carobs crop is approaching maturity, but this year's olive production is very poor. The picking and drying of tobacco leaves continue. It is estimated that the production will be about 5,000 cwts. There is a scarcity of green vegetables, but the usual fruit type vegetables are plentiful and make remunerative prices.

Vineyards are suffering from attacks of downy mildew and powdery mildew. The latter disease is widespread and is seriously reducing the crop.—*Government of Cyprus Information Office in London.*

TRADE IN JUNE QUARTER

The balance of trade for the quarter ended June 30 last continued to be favourable, the total value of exports exceeding that of imports by £264, states the Government of Cyprus Information Office in London.

Imports totalled £305,087 and showed a decrease of £7,363 as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1935, and £25,285 as compared with the quinquennial average 1931-35, due principally to raw coffee, edible oils, unmanufactured tobacco, hardware and cutlery, cotton piece-goods and silk manufactures. Wheaten flour, machinery, manure, petrol and benzine, and hemp and jute manufactures showed increases.

The total value of exports during the quarter under review, £305,351, showed an increase of £15,670 over the corresponding figures for 1935, and £59,599 over the quinquennial average. Ground and seed carobs, fruit, potatoes, raw hides and skins, asbestos, copper ore, pyrites and wool

TRADE AND INDUSTRY—*Continued*

were the principal factors in the rise of export values. Decreases occurred in whole carobs, £5,296; cumin seed, £6,315; and mules, £5,079. Among mining products no yellow ore and metallic residues and wastes were exported during the quarter, as against £35,070 and £17,615, respectively, in 1935.

SHIPPING

The total number of steamers calling at Cyprus ports during the quarter under review was 276, as against 267 in the corresponding period of 1935. Callings at the three principal ports were as follows: Larnaca 80, Limassol 83, and Famagusta 76, as against 104, 74 and 59 in 1935.

CHIEF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

The following tables give particulars of the principal trading classes during the June quarters of 1936 and 1935 and the five years' average, April-June, 1931-35:—

IMPORTS

Class	June Quarter, 1936	June Quarter, 1935	Five Years' Average, June Quarter, 1931–35
	£	£	£
Food, drink and tobacco ...	50,745	61,983	89,053
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	19,969	17,384	27,435
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	234,180	232,993	213,774
Animals, not for food ...	8	43	9
Bullion	185	47	101

EXPORTS

Class	June Quarter, 1936	June Quarter, 1935	Five Years' Average, June Quarter, 1931–35
	£	£	£
Food, drink and tobacco ...	109,367	85,302	110,176
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	174,592	171,621	102,958
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	18,139	22,273	21,108
Animals, not for food ...	3,211	9,925	10,232
Bullion	42	560	1,278

SOUTH AFRICA

PRODUCE SHIPMENTS

The Trade Commissioner for South Africa in London has received cabled advice of the following produce shipped from the Union of South Africa to various United Kingdom and Continental ports during the week ended August 22:—

Commodity		Total	United Kingdom	Continent
Wool, scoured	bales	315	201	114
Wool, greasy	bales	763	313	450
Mohair	bales	97	97	—
Hides, dry	bales	532	398	134
Sheepskins, merino ...	bales	435	147	288
Sheepskins, other	bales	157	140	17
Goatskins	bales	90	—	90
Ostrich feathers	cases	3	3	—
Wattlebark...	tons	233	—	233
Wattlebark extract ...	lbs.	307,219	—	307,219
Cotton	lbs.	4,232	—	4,232
Tobacco, unmanufactured	bales	21	21	—
Bitter aloes...	cases	84	—	84
Pork	carcases	65	65	—
Beef, chilled	fores	695	695	—
Beef, chilled	hinds	770	770	—
Eggs	boxes	994	994	—
Hominy chop	bags	5,166	5,166	—
Groundnuts	bags	628	628	—
Maize meal	bags	2,875	2,875	—

Fruit shipments (in boxes) to Southampton, Dunkirk, Gothenburg and Stockholm on August 25, 27 and 28 were:—Granadillas, 20; grapefruit, 12,537; lemons, 1,858; naartjes, 305; and oranges, 87,701.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY—*Continued*

IRISH FREE STATE

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION, 1935

The Department of Industry and Commerce (Statistics Branch), Dublin, has recently issued preliminary figures in connection with the Census of Production taken in 1935, together with the comparative returns for the 1934 Census, as follows :—

Industry or Trade	Gross Output		Cost of Materials and/or Ingredients Fuel, Light, Cases, Boxes, etc.		Net Output		Persons employed				Wages Paid	
							Male		Female			
	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934
	£	£	£	£	£	£	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£
Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding and Engraving ...	2,216,105	2,025,170	536,649	468,655	1,679,456	1,556,515	4,626	4,550	1,846	1,816	721,896	682,169
Engineering and Implements ...	607,027	454,894	266,828	177,178	340,199	277,716	1,850	1,630	432	299	180,718	143,332
Grain Milling—												
Wheat products	5,292,593	4,147,289										
Maize products ...	2,211,430	2,293,014										
Oat products ...	235,115	252,396										
Barley products	11,536	1,353										
All other products	103,312	77,757	6,361,508	5,497,141	1,497,948	1,279,268	3,756	3,572	258	234	384,833	356,318
Amount received for milling done on commission	5,470	4,600										
Total ...	7,859,456	6,776,409										
Metal (excluding Engineering) ...	1,311,426	1,037,182	660,143	538,430	651,283	498,752	3,305	2,860	592	546	328,268	273,860

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

EXTERNAL TRADE IN MARCH QUARTER

According to the Economic and Statistical Bulletin of Southern Rhodesia, published by the Government Statistical Bureau, Salisbury (price 6d. net, annual subscription, 10s. post free), great progress was recorded in the Colony's external trade during the first three months of the current year. The aggregate value of imports rose by upwards of 50 per cent. (or, if specie be excluded, by over 56 per cent.) from £1,056,000 during January-March, 1932, to £1,573,000 in the first quarter of 1936. The decrease of £87,000 in the first quarter of 1936 compared with 1935 is attributable primarily to the large influx of merchandise from the Union of South Africa in March, 1935, in anticipation of the commencement of the Trade Agreement, and secondly to a decrease of £44,000 in the value of imports of specie; it has therefore no significance from the standpoint of trade activity in the Colony.

The total value of exports, including the gold premium, rose by nearly 75 per cent., having risen from £1,277,000 in the first quarter of 1932 to £2,225,000 during the corresponding quarter of 1936. Of this increase, gold, including the premium, accounted for £674,000, but it is satisfactory to record that the exports of other merchandise also contributed to the substantial amount of £309,000. The following table gives particulars of the external trade of the Colony during the period January-March, 1932-36: —

Movement	January–March				
	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports :—					
Private merchandise	1,544,000	1,591,000	1,074,000	959,000	993,000
Government stores ...	28,000	24,000	8,000	9,000	13,000
Specie	1,000	45,000	17,000	120,000	50,000
Total	1,573,000	1,660,000	1,098,000	1,088,000	1,056,000
Exports :—					
Private merchandise (excluding gold) ...	799,000	691,000	585,000	433,000	490,000
Gold (standard price)	857,000	750,000	735,000	565,000	546,000
Government stores ...	4,000	23,000	8,000	4,000	13,000
Specie	2,000	17,000	4,000	31,000	29,000
Total	1,662,000	1,480,000	1,332,000	1,034,000	1,077,000
Estimated premium on gold exports	563,000	518,000	428,000	240,000	200,000
Grand total ...	2,225,000	1,998,000	1,760,000	1,274,000	1,277,000

FOREIGN

EGYPT

FOREIGN TRADE, JANUARY—JULY

The Commercial Secretary to the Residency, Egypt, has forwarded particulars of the trade of Egypt during July and the first seven months of the current year, together with the comparative figures for 1935, as under—:

Movement	July		January–July	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
	£E.	£E.	£E.	£E.
Imports :—				
Tobacco	61,720	64,843	458,222	418,761
Other merchandise	2,049,563	2,633,018	16,759,881	16,298,167
Total	2,111,283	2,697,861	17,218,103	16,716,928
Exports :—				
Cotton	1,376,857	1,264,414	12,424,505	13,363,981
Cigarettes	4,123	24,499	95,171	143,761
Other merchandise	382,594	400,729	4,244,489	5,748,375
Total	1,763,574	1,689,642	16,764,165	19,256,117
Re-exports	71,503	107,407	629,076	453,036

CHILE

IMPORT AND EXPORTS IN 1935

The total value of imports into and exports from Chile in 1935 were valued at 303,700,000 gold pesos (£13,204,348) and 473,100,000 gold pesos (£20,569,565), as compared with 241,700,000 gold pesos (£10,508,696) and 469,800,000 gold pesos (£20,426,087), respectively, in 1934, states the Commercial Secretary to H.M. Embassy at Santiago in his Report on Economic and Commercial Conditions in Chile (H.M. Stationery Office, London, price 1s. 6d. net, 1s. 8d. post free). The United Kingdom's share of the imports and exports last year was £2,495,652 and £3,604,348 respectively, as against £2,434,783 and £4,517,391 respectively in 1934.

The following tables show the values of the principal

TRADE AND INDUSTRY—*Continued*

trading commodities last year, together with the comparative figures for 1934:—

IMPORTS

Commodity	1935	1934
	Thou. gold pesos of 6d.	
Fuel oil	12,831·3	12,610·6
Tea	5,121·9	3,608·9
Cottonseed	4,029·0	1,809·1
Sugar	11,300·2	13,377·8
Cotton yarns	8,091·0	1,941·7
Silk yarns	5,889·7	4,059·6
Cotton Osnaburgs	4,528·3	4,648·6
Grey cotton goods	5,557·8	5,294·0
Dyed and printed cotton goods	12,058·4	9,596·1
Woollen cloth over 250 gr.	6,365·6	2,209·7
Petrol, in tankers	7,679·3	5,153·9
Rolled iron or steel, bars	9,336·7	6,162·5
Iron and steel wire	4,681·7	2,531·1
Iron and steel pipes	4,091·5	1,963·3
Machinery, unclassified	5,558·1	3,184·8
Automobiles	5,742·3	2,550·0
Railway instruments, equipment	11,851·8	1,548·0
Pottery and glassware	5,087·2	3,466·5

EXPORTS

Commodity	1935	1934
	Thou. gold pesos of 6d.	
Copper bars, electrolytic, standard or blister	178,545·9	156,576·2
Iron ore	7,380·8	9,174·9
Gold, ores	11,998·9	9,029·9
Gold and silver, precipitates	2,045·1	1,538·3
Gold, concentrates	3,768·8	1,595·3
Nitrate, other fertilisers and iodine	147,316·3	150,556·9
Coal	3,103·9	2,644·5
Wool, washed and unwashed	20,438·8	32,045·6
Sheepskins	4,038·8	5,611·0
Guts, in brine	3,345·2	2,388·7
Oats	4,948·5	4,798·4
Barley	3,051·1	8,016·0
Wheat	2,579·3	5,594·2
Beans	7,507·8	4,263·6
Peas	2,198·7	1,926·4
Lentils	9,156·5	6,815·5
Meats, fresh and frozen	4,988·3	5,459·2
Gold and silver, in bars	8,690·5	2,893·6

FRANCE

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, JANUARY—JULY

(From the British Embassy)

PARIS

According to the official returns of trade with individual countries the value of French imports from foreign countries amounted to 9,950 million francs for the first seven months of this year, as against 9,276 million frs. for the corresponding period of 1935, an increase of 674 million frs., or 7·3 per cent. There was a rise in imports from 27 countries, the most considerable being 318 million frs. in the case of the United States and 107 million frs. in that of Spain, and a fall in imports from the other 12 countries separately shown in the returns, the decline in the case of Italy being 217 million frs. Imports from French oversea possessions amounted to 3,853 million frs. as against 3,044 million frs., an increase of 809 million frs., or 26·6 per cent.

The value of exports to foreign countries was 5,549 million frs., as against 6,314 million frs., a decrease of 765 million frs., or 12·1 per cent. There was a fall in exports to 19 countries, including Germany (500 million frs.) and Italy (257 million frs.), and a rise in those to 20 countries. Exports to French oversea possessions declined from 2,744 to 2,724 million frs., a fall of 0·7 per cent.

French trade with foreign countries consequently showed an adverse balance of 5,531 million frs., as against 3,262 million frs. during the same period last year, whilst in the case of oversea possessions the adverse balance stood at 1,129 million frs., as against 301 million frs.

Imports from Great Britain, compared with those for the first seven months of 1935, advanced by 8·4 million frs., or 0·9 per cent., while exports to the same country increased by 123 million frs., or 13·5 per cent. The balance of Franco-British trade stood at 80 million frs. in favour of France, as against 34 million frs. in favour of Great Britain. Great Britain ranked fourth in importance after Algeria, the United States and Germany in the list of supplying countries, and second after Algeria in the list of purchasing countries.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY—*Continued*

ESTONIA

FOREIGN TRADE IN JULY

(From H.M. Consul)

TALLINN

The total turnover of the foreign trade in July was 14,736,500 kroons, imports representing 7,385,800 krs., as compared with 5,922,000 krs. in July, 1935, and exports 7,350,500 krs., as against 7,929,700 krs., showing a balance in favour of imports of 35,300 krs.

The total value of imports for the first seven months of the current year was 46,400,600 krs., as compared with 37,151,700 krs. in the same period of 1935, while exports totalled 44,655,900 krs. and 43,686,400 krs., respectively, a balance in favour of imports of 1,740,700 krs.

As regards imports into Estonia, Great Britain took second place during July with goods to a value of 1,534,100 krs., Germany leading with 2,497,300 krs. Great Britain imported Estonian goods to a value of 3,363,700 krs., as against 1,689,100 krs. worth imported by Germany, which ranked second in the list of purchasing countries.

CHIEF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

The following table shows the values of the principal imports and exports in July last—:

Imports	Value	Exports	Value
	Thou. krs.		Thou. krs.
Herring	105	Butter	1,916
Salt	33	Eggs	266
Sugar	319	Meat and meat products	494
Tobacco leaf	113	Raw skins	188
Jute	55	Timber	1,109
Cotton	657	Veneer and chair seats	299
Wool	142	Cellulose	435
Cotton tissue	21	News and print paper	95
Woollen yarn	302	Flax and tow	367
Rayon thread, yarn	164	Cotton yarn and thread	264
Iron and steel	546	Cotton tissue	302
Coal and coke	134	Linen tissue, coarse	99
Petroleum	95	Benzine	84
Benzine	73	Oilshale oil	137
Fertilisers	36	Artificial horn	97
Raw skins	143	Grain	232
Rubber and rubber goods	114		

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE

The following table shows the value of imports from the chief sources and of exports to the principal countries of destination:—

Country	Imports	Exports
	Thou. krs.	Thou. krs.
Belgium-Luxemburg	122·2	80·2
Great Britain	1,534·1	3,334·7
Spain	7·9	14·1
Holland	120·4	89·2
Italy	141·8	13·8
Lithuania	43·9	29·9
Latvia	54·2	117·3
Norway	14·5	166·4
Soviet Union	292·1	207·8
Poland-Danzig	120·6	73·9
France	108·7	100·8
Sweden	439·7	324·0
Germany	2,491·3	1,593·1
Finland	263·7	516·6
Switzerland	26·5	8·8
Denmark	183·1	205·8
Czechoslovakia	43·8	43·4
United States	662·4	260·8

TRADE AND INDUSTRY—*Continued*

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES

EAST COAST OF SUMATRA EXPORTS, JUNE AND JANUARY—JUNE

The British Consul at Medan has forwarded particulars of the principal exports from the East Coast Province of Sumatra during June and the period January-June, 1936, compared with corresponding figures for 1935:—

Commodity and Destination	June, 1936	June, 1935	Jan.–June, 1936	Jan.–June, 1935
	Thou. kilogs.			
Rubber:—				
Netherlands	30	109	634	1,366
Great Britain	406	842	3,975	5,622
United States	4,741	5,869	27,488	22,832
Penang and Singapore ...	1,067	1,591	6,220	12,197
Others	1,090	920	4,077	5,308
Total	7,334	9,331	42,394	47,325
Exported from Belawan ...	4,754	6,483	27,080	27,208
Latex:—				
Total exports	719	950	4,765	3,140
Exported from Belawan ...	661	887	4,279	2,789
Palm oil:—				
Netherlands	1,771	1,682	16,163	9,431
Great Britain	—	370	390	740
United States	9,393	7,917	50,472	39,607
Others	25	360	2,724	3,746
Total	11,189	10,329	69,749	53,524
Exported from Belawan ...	8,973	8,317	56,532	42,919
Coffee:—				
Total exports	311	162	1,637	934
Exported from Belawan ...	287	158	1,573	890
Copra:—				
Total exports	2,206	1,146	10,540	7,209
Exported from Belawan ...	200	118	589	1,117
Tobacco leaf:—				
Total exports	4	3	9,047	8,559
Exported from Belawan ...	4	3	9,047	8,559
Tea:—				
Total exports	921	971	5,710	5,001
Exported from Belawan ...	884	939	5,522	4,806
Fibre:—				
Total exports	4,153	7,623	23,528	28,609
Exported from Belawan ...	4,003	7,503	22,374	28,014

The figures are in thousand kilogs. net weight; those for rubber and latex in dry weight.

SWEDEN

FOREIGN TRADE IN JULY

The British Commercial Secretary at Stockholm reports that the foreign trade during July last, as reported by the Royal Board of Trade (Kommerskollegium), shows the biggest volume registered for that month since 1930. Both exports and imports have risen, the exports to 131·9 million kronor (£7,288,200 at par) and the imports to 132·5 million kr. (£7,288,200 at par), leaving an import surplus of 0·6 million kr. The increase in comparison with July, 1935, was over 20 million kr. (£1,100,100 at par) for the exports and 17·9 million kr. for the imports.

During the first seven months of 1936 the increase in exports has been over 106 million kr. and in imports 97 million kr. There was an import surplus for that period of 98·6 million kr., against 107·3 million kr. for the corresponding period of 1935. The total exports during the January-July period amounted to 789·5 million kr. (£43,426,000 at par) and the import to 888·09 million kr. (£48,849,800 at par).

During the first half of 1936 Sweden's exports to the United States rose by 25 per cent. to about 21 million dollars, the biggest increase registered by any European country except the United Kingdom, whose exports to North America increased by 33 per cent. Sweden now takes the fourth place amongst European exporters to the United States, preceded by the United Kingdom, Germany and France.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY—*Continued*

POLAND

FOREIGN TRADE IN JULY

The Commercial Secretary to H.M. Embassy at Warsaw reports that imports and exports in July, 1936, were valued at 82,454,000 zloty and 84,051,000 zl., producing a favourable balance of 1,597,000 zl. Imports and exports were 8,399,000 zl. and 7,547,000 zl., respectively, larger than in July, 1935.

The total value of imports and exports for the first seven months of 1936 were 541,107,000 zl. and 566,181,000 zl., respectively, an export surplus of 25,074,000 zl. The figures for the corresponding period of 1935 were: imports, 490,610,000 zl.; exports, 519,181,000 zl., and export surplus, 28,571,000 zl.

CHIEF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

The following tables show the value of the principal trading commodities in July last:—

IMPORTS

Commodity	Value
	Thou. zloty
Herring, fresh and salted	1,505
Vegetable and animal fats and oils	1,242
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures ...	3,240
Raw hides	3,064
Fur skins	3,685
Wool, raw, unwashed...	1,922
Wool, washed	1,331
Combed wool	1,541
Woollen yarn	1,281
Cotton and waste	9,835
Rags	2,372
Scrap iron	3,434
Iron and steel	1,006
Tin, technically pure	1,101
Electrical machinery, apparatus, implements and parts thereof	2,699
Electrotechnical equipment	1,116
Motor cars	1,655

EXPORTS

Commodity	Value
	Thou. zloty
Rye	1,767
Barley	1,503
Pigs	3,837
Bacon	3,110
Eggs	4,060
Butter	7,715
Coal	10,702
Ham, etc., hermetically packed	2,893
Woollen and half-woollen tissues for wearing apparel	1,324
Billets, trunks	1,399
Logs, planks, laths	7,968
Veneer, plywood	1,849
Bentwood furniture and parts thereof ...	668
Iron and steel	2,013
Railway rails	1,479
Zinc and zinc dust	2,629

SWITZERLAND

FOREIGN TRADE IN JULY

(From the British Commercial Secretary)

BERNE

Imports in July recorded a slight increase to 95·3 million francs from 93·4 million frs. in June, the distribution according to the three main groups being as follows:—

Group	July	June	Increase (+) or Decrease (−)
	Mill. frs.		
Manufactured goods ...	38·2	36·8	+ 1·4
Foodstuffs and fodder ...	25·7	29·4	− 3·7
Raw materials	31·4	27·2	+ 4·2
of which:			
Fuel of all kinds ...	11·5	9·7	+ 1·8

TRADE AND INDUSTRY—*Continued*

Imports of the principal industrial raw materials were as follows:—

Commodity	July	June	Increase (+) or Decrease (−)
	Mill. frs.		
Raw wool	0·9	1·7	− 0·8
Raw cotton	1·8	1·4	+ 0·4
Timber	1·1	1·0	+ 0·1
Tar derivatives for dyestuffs	0·7	1·0	− 0·3
Structural and industrial iron and steel	1·1	0·9	+ 0·2
Raw tobacco	1·0	0·9	+ 0·1
Brewers' supplies	0·6	0·9	− 0·4
Combed wool	0·9	0·7	+ 0·2
Oil fruit	0·8	0·7	+ 0·1

EXPORT TRADE

Exports at 66·5 million frs. showed hardly any change as compared with June, with 66·2 million frs. The development in exports of the staple articles was as follows:—

Commodity	July	June	Increase (+) or Decrease (−)
	Mill. frs.		
Machines, metals, etc.	25·5	23·7	+ 1·8
of which:			
Watches	11·2	10·6	+ 0·6
Machinery	10·1	9·6	+ 0·5
Instruments and apparatus	2·7	2·6	+ 0·1
Textiles	10·2	11·6	− 1·4
of which:			
Cotton goods	3·5	4·3	− 0·8
Silk fabrics	1·7	2·2	− 0·5
Cotton yarns	1·3	1·5	− 0·2
Embroideries	1·3	1·2	+ 0·1
Rayon	1·2	1·2	Nil
Chemicals, pharmaceuticals, etc.	10·5	11·2	− 0·7
of which:			
Dyes	5·9	5·5	+ 0·4
Foodstuffs	4·0	3·5	+ 0·5
of which:			
Cheese	3·6	3·1	+ 0·5
Condensed milk	0·3	0·3	Nil
Other industries:—			
Footwear	0·8	0·5	+ 0·3
Plaited material for hat-making	0·4	0·5	− 0·1

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE

The origin of imports and the destination of exports is shown in the following table:—

	July	June	Increase (+) or Decrease (−)
Imports from:—	Mill. frs.		
Germany	26·3	25·4	+ 0·9
France	13·3	12·5	+ 0·8
Italy	6·6	5·6	+ 1·0
United Kingdom	6·6	4·7	+ 1·9
Other European countries	23·2	25·5	− 2·3
United States	5·9	4·4	+ 1·5
Other Overseas countries	13·4	15·3	− 1·9
Exports to:—			
Germany	13·2	14·2	− 1·0
France	10·0	8·6	+ 1·4
United Kingdom	7·4	7·7	− 0·3
Italy	4·5	4·9	− 0·4
Other European countries	15·2	16·8	− 1·6
United States	5·3	4·0	+ 1·3
Other Overseas countries	10·9	10·0	+ 0·9

FINISHING AND REPAIRS TRADE

Imports amounted to 4·5 million frs. in July and 4·9 million frs. in June, while exports were 6·2 million frs. in July and 6·7 million frs. in June, these figures being included in the totals for imports and exports given above.

TRADE BALANCE

The visible trade balance of Switzerland showed a slight deterioration in July as compared with June. It was, of course, adverse, exports covering imports to the extent of 69·8 per cent. in July and 70·9 per cent. in June. The excess of imports over exports was 28·8 and 27·2 million frs., respectively.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY—*Continued*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, JANUARY—JUNE

(From the British Commercial Counsellor)

WASHINGTON

According to amended figures issued by the Division of Foreign Trade Statistics, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, imports for consumption in June were valued at 193,621,000 dollars and exports of United States merchandise at 180,601,000 dols., while the totals for the first six months of the current year were 1,152,017,000 dols. and 1,134,636,000 dols. respectively. The trade during these periods was chiefly distributed as under:—

Country	Imports		Exports	
	June	January–June	June	January–June
	Thou. dols.		Thou. dols.	
Argentina	3,404	27,062	4,641	24,937
Australia	1,962	10,591	5,861	32,478
Belgium	3,898	26,036	3,521	27,063
Brazil	6,550	49,306	3,754	24,129
British India	5,720	35,811	2,414	12,831
British Malaya	14,983	74,798	524	2,657
Canada	30,347	159,767	33,505	174,966
China	6,600	43,149	5,131	20,963
Colombia	4,259	21,146	1,992	12,005
Cuba	14,829	85,057	4,524	32,793
France	4,578	28,680	8,425	53,416
Germany	6,080	35,816	6,456	46,737
Italy	3,517	18,102	3,384	31,562
Japan	11,003	78,898	13,583	93,056
Mexico	3,771	26,068	5,675	34,669
Netherlands Indies	5,091	31,505	1,218	6,105
Netherlands	3,178	20,505	3,559	25,070
Panama	378	2,341	2,210	11,144
Philippine Islands	9,793	52,821	4,739	29,220
Spain	1,916	10,147	2,656	19,488
South Africa	517	3,213	5,136	31,971
Soviet Union	2,622	11,095	2,120	20,806
Sweden	4,767	20,677	3,130	19,238
United Kingdom	14,676	92,757	26,160	184,797

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes

BRITISH EMPIRE

UNITED KINGDOM

IMPORT DUTIES ACT, 1932: OTTAWA AGREEMENTS ACT, 1932.—DRAWBACKS

DRAWBACKS UNDER THE SECOND SCHEDULE TO THE IMPORT DUTIES ACT, 1932

GENERAL

1. *Goods eligible for drawback.*—The Act empowers the Treasury, on receiving a recommendation from the Import Duties Advisory Committee, to give directions for the allowance of drawback on the exportation or shipment as stores in respect of any class or description of goods chargeable with duty under Part I of the Act and which are exported in the same state as that in which they were imported. The application of the drawback provisions of the Import Duties Act, 1932, has been extended to goods liable to duty under the Ottawa Agreements Act, 1932. The directions in this notice apply only to goods which are the subject of such Treasury Order.

2. *Goods removed to a Registered Shipbuilding Yard.*—Where imported goods, eligible under Treasury Order for drawback on exportation, are brought into any Registered Shipbuilding Yard the Commissioners are empowered to treat the goods for drawback purposes as if they had been exported from the United Kingdom. (See paragraph 19.)

3. *Title to Drawback.*—In order to establish a title to drawback the following conditions must be satisfied:—

(a) The goods must be exported or shipped as stores by the importer or by some person who has taken delivery thereof directly from the Importer.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES—*Continued*

UNITED KINGDOM—*Continued*

(b) The goods must be in the same state as that in which they were imported.

(c) The goods must not have been used.

(d) The goods must be the same goods as those on which duty was paid on importation.

(e) The fact that duty was paid on the goods on importation and the amount of that duty must be proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners.

Drawback is not payable in respect of component parts of an article which was imported and charged with duty as a complete article.

4. *Statutory Condition as to "state"—Processed Goods.*—Goods are not deemed to be in a different state from that in which they were imported by reason only that they have been subjected to a process which has not changed the form or character of the goods. In the case of imported goods which have been subjected to any process in the United Kingdom and which it is desired to export on drawback, information as to whether the process is regarded as not having changed the form or character of the goods may be obtained from the local Officer of Customs and Excise.

5. *Classification of Goods.*—For drawback purposes the goods may be classified as follows:—

(i) "Identifiable," i.e. those bearing an indelible distinguishing mark or serial number which has been recorded on the import invoice and entry.

(ii) "Unidentifiable," i.e. articles which are not so distinguished.

The directions in this Notice apply to both classes of goods, unless otherwise expressly stated.

6. *Bonds.*—Bond must be entered into as security for the due exportation of the goods on which drawback is claimed. The bond will permit the early payment of drawback, in advance of the complete verification of the claim, and will embody an undertaking to refund any drawback overpaid.

The bond may be either for a single consignment, or a "General Bond" with a minimum penalty of £25 to cover a series of exportations. The advantage of the latter bond is that it avoids the necessity for giving bond for each separate transaction.

Except in cases where the premises are specified in the bond, a "General Bond" will cover all exportations by the bond giver from whatever premises the goods may be despatched. Applicants for "General Bonds" should accordingly state the addresses from which they expect to despatch drawback goods under their bonds.

Applications for all bonds should be addressed to the local Officer of Customs and Excise.

7. *Form of Packing Notice and Shipping Bill.*—The following forms are to be used for the purposes stated:—

No. 132 (Sale)	Exportation by Ship.
	Exportation by Aircraft (form to be adapted).
	Exportation across the Land Boundary (form to be adapted).
	Removal to a Registered Shipbuilding Yard (form to be adapted).
	Shipment as stores (form to be adapted).
No. 133 (Sale)	Exportation by Post.

The forms are printed in duplicate, the first being marked "Original" and the second "Duplicate."

The forms are obtainable either from H.M. Stationery Office or from any agent for the sale of Customs Forms.

Specifications will not be required in respect of drawback goods entered on the Shipping Bills.

As regards entry of free goods on Shipping Bills, see paragraph 14.

Composite Articles.—When drawback, whether of *ad valorem* or specific duty, is claimed on an article under the Second Schedule to the Import Duties Act, 1932, and also in respect of another *ad valorem* duty repayable as such or Silk specific duty, the Shipping Bill may be adapted to cover the whole claim, the particulars of each drawback being shown separately. When drawback of any other duty is involved the advice of the local Officer of Customs and Excise should be obtained.

8. *Persons who may give bond and sign Shipping Bills.*—The law places on the exporter the burden of proof that goods on which drawback is claimed have been duly exported, shipped as stores, or removed to a Registered Shipbuilding Yard, as the case may be, and he (or his agent in connection with the export transaction) is accordingly the proper person to give bond and to sign the declaration on the Shipping Bill (Form No. 132 (Sale) or No. 133 (Sale), as the case may require).

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES—*Continued*

The Shipping Bill should be signed by:—

(a) When the bond is given by a person:

(i) that person, or

(ii) a clerk in his employment or an agent, if duly authorised in writing;

(b) When the bond is given by a private Company or firm:

(i) by one of the partners, or

(ii) by a Clerk in their employment or an agent, if duly authorised in writing;

(c) When the bond is given by a Limited Company:

(i) by any Director or by the Secretary, or

(ii) by an officer of the company or an agent authorised in writing by the Secretary or a director.

Authorisations should be on the special Form which may be obtained from the Officer of Customs and Excise.

9. *Assignment of Drawback.*—Drawback is allowable only in respect of goods exported by the Importer or a person who took delivery direct from the Importer. Drawback may be paid to either of these persons and in all cases, whether the Shipping Bill is signed by the Exporter or by his Agent, the name and address of the person to whom drawback is to be paid must be entered in the declaration on the Shipping Bill, following the words "On behalf of....."

Action by Exporter Prior to Packing

10. *Preparation of Form No. 132 (Sale) or No. 133 (Sale), Despatch of Duplicate to Officer of Customs and Excise, etc.**—The exporter, when he intends packing any consignment for exportation on drawback, must prepare both the "Original" and the "Duplicate" copies of the appropriate form of Shipping Bill, and send the "Duplicate" and, in the case of "identifiable" goods the officially certified invoice, statement, or extract (see paragraph 13(A)) to the proper Officer of Customs and Excise.

The "Duplicate" should be in the hands of the Officer at least 24 hours before the packing commences, but in special circumstances arrangements may be made with the Officer for the delivery of the "Duplicate" at such time as will afford him a reasonable opportunity of attending the packing.

If continuous packing of goods for drawback is in operation, Part I of the form, headed "Notice to Pack," need not be filled in providing the words "Continuous Packing" are written across it, and the address of the Officer inserted on the first line.

The above procedure reduces to a minimum the necessity for examination and sampling of goods at the place of shipment, but it must be understood that the Commissioners retain the right to carry out such examination and sampling when they deem it necessary. If, however, the exporter desires to produce his goods for examination at the ship's side the acceptance of the drawback claim will be conditional on production of the goods for examination prior to shipment. In such a case the directions in paragraph 21 should be observed.

As regards goods intended for shipment as stores, see paragraph 20.

11. *Facilities for Examination of Goods.*—Facilities, including scales, weights and measures (where necessary), must be provided for examination of the goods by the Officer at the place of packing, and the trader must furnish any assistance required.

12. *Particulars to be shown in Shipping Bill.*—The particulars as required by the claim form are to be inserted. The goods are to be described in accordance with the Current Official Import and Export List, and the claim should contain *inter alia* a description of the goods in each package, the amount of the duty paid and claimed as drawback and reference to the supporting documents, e.g. the Customs Entry Number, or the name of the importer and the date of his written statement. (See also paragraphs 14 and 15.)

The space provided on the Shipping Bills for "Trader's Consecutive Reference No." should in every case be used and this number should be quoted on all subsequent enquiries or communications. The number will be quoted on the Debenture for the drawback.

* Exporters will be informed on request of the address of the Officer in their locality.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES—*Continued*

UNITED KINGDOM—*Continued*

13. *Evidence of Duty Payment.* (A) *Identifiable Goods.*—The exporter must be prepared to produce evidence of the amount paid as duty and to establish that the article exported is the actual article on which duty was paid. The evidence should take the form of Stock Accounts and other books and documents relating to the receipt and delivery of the goods, supported by officially certified copies of import invoices, which may be obtained at the time of payment of duty by "Prime Entry." If the exporter is not the importer, he may produce, instead of the Officially Certified Invoice, a written statement from the importer. When all the goods on an officially certified invoice or statement are not exported in one consignment an extract of the invoice or statement containing the particulars relevant to the goods exported, together with the Port of importation and Number and Date of Entry or (if a statement) name and address of the supplier and date of the statement, may be furnished. The Officially Certified Invoice, Statement, or Extract, must be annexed to the Duplicate Shipping Bill, as directed in paragraph 10.

The claimant must note on the Officially Certified Invoice or Statement the fact that drawback has been claimed on certain items or the whole as the case may be.

The statement referred to in this paragraph must be on Form No. 134 (Sale) and the importer issuing the Statement must at the time of its issue note on the Officially Certified Invoice the date of the Statement and the particulars of the goods which it covers.

(B) *Unidentifiable Goods.*—In order to establish title to drawback on exportation of "unidentifiable" goods (see para. 5) the exporter must give a written undertaking to keep stock accounts to the satisfaction of the Commissioners and to observe certain other conditions. The general directions set out in this notice will, however, apply to these goods as far as they are applicable. Exporters intending to claim drawback on these goods should consult the local Officer of Customs and Excise as to the procedure to be followed.

DESPATCH OF GOODS BY EXPORTER FOR SHIPMENT

14. *Despatch of Goods—green "Drawback" label to be affixed.*—The exporter, if required by the Officer examining the goods, must secure each package with tape or wire in such a manner that after being sealed by the Officer the package cannot be opened without breaking the tape, wire or seal.

Free goods may, if desired, be included in the same case or package with goods which are being exported on drawback. If practicable, the drawback goods should be packed together near the top of the case or package. A brief description of the free goods and their value must be entered by the exporter at the foot of the specification on the Shipping Bill. The usual Specifications must be passed for free goods included in the same package with drawback goods, unless the free goods are fully described in accordance with the current Official Import and Export List.

The exporter must affix to each package to be despatched, in a conspicuous position as close as possible to the shipping marks, a green "Exported on Drawback" Label (C. and E. No. 81) supplies of which will be furnished by the Officer. Failure to affix the label (or to stencil the packages—see below) may result in delay in the payment of drawback. No objection will be taken to the labels being mounted on cards for affixing to the packages, nor to the use of stencilled words "Exported on Drawback" in green ink provided that the stencilled wording is conspicuous and in proximity to the shipping marks.

As soon as a packing is finished, but not before the time stated in the Notice to Pack, the exporter is at liberty immediately to despatch the packages to the port of shipment, whether the Officer has attended or not.

15. *Despatch of the original Shipping Bill.*—When there is more than one Shipping Bill for the goods contained in one case, the original Shipping Bills should be fastened together and numbered consecutively; beneath the consecutive number should be placed the total number of Bills relating to the particular package, e.g., if three Shipping Bills relate to one package they should be numbered, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{3}{3}$. The duplicate Shipping Bills should be similarly numbered.

The marks shown in the Shipping Bill must be in agreement with the marks shown on the export packages to which it relates. In every case the shipping advice should indicate clearly that the packages contain drawback goods, and should be conspicuously marked:—"Produce to H.M. Customs."

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES—*Continued*

The original Shipping Bill (Form No. 132 (Sale)) must be despatched to the Collector, or, if more convenient, direct to the Export Officer, at the port of shipment in such a manner as to ensure that it will reach the Export Officer before the goods are shipped. In the case of goods to be shipped in the port of London the form should be sent direct to the Officer at the place of shipment (and not to the Collector) addressed:—

"The Export Officer,
Customs and Excise,
.....Dock (or Wharf),
London.
S.S....."

Where, however, the goods are of a class or description subject to prohibition or restriction outwards, the original Shipping Bill must in all cases be sent to the collector.

If the goods are not shipped by the vessel named on the original Form No. 132 (Sale) an immediate request in writing to alter the name of the vessel should be made to the Officer of the Export Station by the exporter or his agent.

16 *Procedure on exportation by Post.*—Where goods are to be exported on drawback by Post the appropriate Form No. 133 (Sale) must be used and the procedure described in the foregoing paragraphs must be followed where applicable. The exporter is at liberty to post the packages as soon as the packing is finished, but not earlier than the time stated in the Notice to Pack, whether the Officer has attended the packing or not. The exporter is to affix the green "Exported on Drawback" Label (C. & E. No. 81) to each package and present the packages at the Post Office with the original Form No. 133 (Sale), that part of the form described as the "Certificate of Posting" being filled up ready for signature. When the "Certificate of Posting" has been completed by the signature of the Postal official the exporter is to send the original Form No. 133 (Sale) direct to the Officer of Customs and Excise.

Drawback is payable in respect of goods despatched by the Parcel Post," "Green Label" Letter Post, Insured Box Post, and Small Packets Post, but as regards the Letter and Small Packets Post the facilities are restricted to packages bearing in addition to the label C. & E. No. 81, a green Post Office Label (C.1) which indicates the nature, weight and value of the goods.

When drawback is claimed on goods which are entitled to drawback under the Import Duties Act, 1932, and also to drawback under any other tariff category, one certificate of posting will be sufficient to cover the whole parcel. The same applies to goods entitled to different drawbacks packed in an omnibus package. Where more than one Shipping Bill is used they should be suitably noted by cross references.

PAYMENT OF DRAWBACK—VERIFICATION OF CLAIMS

17. *Payment of drawback* will be made by the Collector of Customs and Excise in whose area the payee's premises are situated. Exporters are advised that any failure to comply with the directions in this notice may result in delay in payment of the drawback.

18. *Verification of claims to drawback.*—Exporters will be required to allow Officers to inspect their records and accounts so as to establish the accuracy of the claim.

The records and accounts of "identifiable" goods (see paragraph 5) should be kept in such a form as will enable the history of the goods to be traced and in such a manner as will enable verification readily to be made of the particulars on which the drawback claim is based.

The conditions which must be observed and the accounts which must be kept to establish a title to drawback on "Unidentifiable" goods are referred to in paragraph 13 (B).

All documents and accounts relating to goods in respect of which drawback is claimed must be available for inspection for at least one year after the date of the exportation of the goods, and arrangements should be made to retain documents relating to goods which may be exported on drawback for a sufficient time to enable this requirement to be met.

MISCELLANEOUS

19. *Goods removed to a Registered Shipbuilding Yard.*—Drawback is payable on the removal of goods entitled to drawback by Treasury Order (see paragraph 2) brought into a registered shipbuilding yard for use in the building, repairing or refitting of ships in that yard. The claimant must in all cases satisfy himself, before making a claim to drawback, that the premises to which the goods will be removed are registered as a shipbuilding yard, and that the

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES—*Continued*

UNITED KINGDOM—*Continued*

occupier of the registered shipbuilding yard intends to use the goods in the building, repairing or refitting of ships in that yard.

Bond must be given. The general exportation bond (paragraph 6) will cover this transaction or an ordinary bond may be taken out locally.

The Shipping Bill, Form No. 132 (Sale) should be furnished in triplicate with the heading on the form suitably amended.

Care must be taken to ensure that the shipping bills are lodged with the appropriate Officers of Customs and Excise (see below) before the arrival of the goods at the registered shipbuilding yard.

If the goods are to be examined at the claimant's premises Notice to Pack must be given as directed in paragraph 10. On their despatch the directions in paragraphs 14 and 15 are to be observed, but the original and triplicate forms are to be forwarded to the Officer of Customs and Excise who visits the shipbuilding yard, whose address may be obtained from the local Officer.

When it is intended that the goods should be examined at the shipbuilding yard, the Notice to Pack should be noted "Goods to be examined at....." (the name and address of the shipbuilding yard) and the three copies of the Shipping Bill should be forwarded to the Officer as above.

20. *Goods shipped for use as stores.*—The following variations in the procedure laid down in this Notice in regard to the exportation of goods as merchandise are to be observed.

Bond must be given.

The Notice to Pack and the titling on the Shipping Bill (Form No. 132 (Sale)) are to be amended to show that the goods are being shipped as stores.

The Shipping Bill is to be endorsed and packages are to be legibly marked "To be produced to the Customs at shipment."

The goods may be examined either at the exporter's premises under the conditions laid down in this notice or at the ship's side. In the latter case a duplicate Form No. 132 (Sale) will not be required.

In order that the shipment as stores may be controlled the original Form No. 132 (Sale) must be sent to the Collector at the port of shipment and not to the Officer at the Export Station.

21. *Examination at ship's side.*—Traders who do not wish to avail themselves of the procedure of examination of goods at the time of packing may have the goods examined at the ship's side.

Bond must be entered into.

The Form No. 132 (Sale) original and duplicate with the notice to pack cancelled and conspicuously headed "Goods to be examined at the port of shipment," with the supporting invoices, statements or extracts annexed, is to be sent to the Collector at the port of shipment or the Officer at the Export Station in sufficient time to permit the examination of the goods before they are shipped. Where, however, the goods are of a class or description subject to prohibition or restriction outwards, the Shipping Bill must in all cases be sent to the Collector. Each package despatched for shipment is to be labelled "To be produced to the Officer of Customs and Excise before shipment." The traders must also make arrangements for production of the goods to that Officer for examination and sampling before shipment. If the goods are not produced no drawback is payable.

22. *Isle of Man.*—No duty is charged in the Isle of Man in respect of goods charged with duty under the Import Duties Act, 1932, or the Ottawa Agreements Act, 1932, sent from Great Britain or Northern Ireland, provided drawback has not been claimed. If, however, it is desired to claim drawback, payment of drawback cannot be made until a certificate is produced from the proper Officer of Customs and Excise in the Island showing that the goods have been landed and produced to him there.

NOTE.—The procedure in this Notice relates solely to goods on which duty under the Import Duties Act, 1932, or the Ottawa Agreements Act, 1932, has been paid and in respect of which a Treasury Order allowing drawback under the Second Schedule to the Import Duties Act, 1932, is operative. Particular attention is directed to paragraphs 3 and 4 in which the conditions necessary to establish the title to drawback on such goods are set out.

Custom House,
London, E.C.3.
July, 1936.

NOTICE No. 217.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES—*Continued*

IMPORT DUTIES ACT, 1932: ADDITIONAL IMPORT DUTIES (No. 26) ORDER, 1936

ALTERATION OF DUTY ON HOT WATER BOTTLES NOT LESS THAN 5 INCHES IN WIDTH, CONTAINING (EXCLUSIVE OF THE STOPPER) MORE THAN 25 PER CENT. BY WEIGHT OF RUBBER, BALATA OR GUTTAPERCHA

1. By virtue of their powers under Sections 3 and 19 of the Import Duties Act, 1932, the Treasury have directed by the above Order that as from September 5, 1936, an alteration is to be made in the Schedule to the Import Duties (General) Order, 1935. The effect of this alteration is as shown below.

2. Group XV. Paragraph (3). Insert after sub-paragraph (iii) the following new sub-paragraph:—

Class or Description of Goods	Rate of Duty
(iv) *Hot water bottles* not less than 5 inches in width, containing (exclusive of the stopper) more than 25 per cent. by weight of the materials specified in sub-paragraph (i) above.	4s. 6d. per dozen bottles or 20 per cent., whichever is the greater.

3. Date of operation of Order.—This alteration becomes operative in respect of goods of the class and description affected not entered with the Customs, or delivered from bonded warehouse, before September 5, 1936.

4. Customs and Excise Tariff.—The Order involves an amendment to Part 3 (Duties) of the Customs and Excise Tariff at page 66.

Custom House,
London, E.C.3.
September, 1936.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

IMPORT DUTIES ACT, 1932: ADDITIONAL IMPORT DUTIES (No. 25) ORDER, 1936

ALTERATION OF DUTY ON TYPEWRITERS AND PARTS THEREOF

1. By virtue of their powers under Sections 3 and 19 of the Import Duties Act, 1932, the Treasury have directed by the above Order that, as from September 4, 1936, an alteration is to be made in the Schedule to the Import Duties (General) Order, 1935. The effect of this alteration is as shown below.

2. Group X. Paragraph (2), Machinery and parts thereof. *Delete* sub-paragraphs (iii) and (iv) and insert the following sub-paragraphs:—

Class or Description of Goods	Rate of Duty
	Per machine
(iii) Typewriters, with or without cases (not including electric typewriters, accounting, adding, listing, book-keeping or billing machines or typewriters incorporated therein) the following:—	£ s. d
(*a*) of a weight up to and including 22 lbs.:—	
(1) three-bank machines	1 5 0
(2) four-bank machines	2 0 0
(*b*) of a weight exceeding 22 lbs.:—	
(1) if the value does not exceed £6 per machine ...	2 10 0
(2) if the value exceeds £6 per machine	4 10 0
*(iv) Cases and other parts (not being ribbon spools, whether with or without ribbon, or parts of such spools, or electric motors) of the following machines, namely:—typewriters (including electric typewriters), accounting, adding, listing, book-keeping or billing machines	Per lb. 0 3 6

* These goods are not chargeable at any higher rate of additional duty under any other heading.

3. Date of operation of Order.—This alteration becomes operative in respect of goods of the class or description affected not entered with the Customs, or delivered from bonded warehouse, as the case may be, before September 4, 1936.

4. Customs and Excise Tariff.—The Order involves amendments to Part 3 (Duties) of the Customs and Excise Tariff at pages 50 and 51.

Custom House,
London, E.C.3.
September, 1936.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES—*Continued*

NEW ZEALAND

TRADE ARRANGEMENT WITH BELGIUM

The High Commissioner for New Zealand has informed the Board of Trade that he has received cabled advice to the effect that the 1933 Trade Arrangement between New Zealand and Belgium has been modified by a further exchange of notes. An Order-in-Council, effective as from September 1, 1936, has been made which provides for the following modifications to the Customs duties on the undermentioned goods when imported into New Zealand from the Economic Union of Belgium and Luxemburg.

The information having been received by cablegram is subject to correction.

	Goods	British Preferential Tariff	Belgian Trade Arrangement Rates	General Tariff
s 67	Maisena and cornflour ... ... per lb.	Free	¼d.	1d.
†76	Cigars, including the weight of every band, wrapper, or attachment, to any cigar per lb.	12s.	14s.	16s.
90	Wine containing not more than 40 per cent. of proof spirit, viz. :—			
	(1) Sparkling, all kinds; per gallon, or for six reputed quart bottles, or the reputed equivalent in bottles of a larger or smaller reputed capacity	10s.	13s.	15s.
	(2) Other kinds; per gallon, or for six reputed quart bottles, or the reputed equivalent in bottles of a larger or smaller reputed capacity	4s.	6s.	6s.
136	Apparel, clothing, and hosiery, viz. :—			
	(4) Gloves, and mittens, other than those composed wholly or principally of rubber or asbestos *ad valorem*	20%	40%	50%
194	Belts, and belting, n.e.i., for driving machinery; conveyor belts, and belting, of rubber, textile, fibre, or combinations of these materials; cordage or rope on declaration that it will be used only for driving machinery *ad valorem*	Free	20%	25%
203	Leather manufactures, n.e.i. *ad valorem*	20%	40%	50%
222	Glass, bevelled, silvered, or with rounded or polished edges; mirrors, and looking-glasses, framed or unframed *ad valorem*	15%	35%	50%
300	Paper, viz. :—			
	(1) Carbon and similar copying paper, n.e.i. ... ... *ad valorem*	Free	20%	20%
	(2) N.e.i., including tin-foil paper, and gummed paper, n.e.i. :—			
	(*a*) In sheets of size less than 20 inches by 15 inches or the equivalent ... ... *ad valorem*	20%	40%	40%
	(*b*) In sheets of size not less than 20 inches by 15 inches or the equivalent ... *ad valorem*	Free	10%	10%
	(*c*) In rolls less than 10 inches wide except such rolls specially suited for industrial or similar purposes in such widths not exceeding 2 inches as the Minister may determine ... *ad valorem*	20%	40%	40%
	(*d*) In rolls, n.e.i. ... *ad valorem*	Free	20%	20%
ex 322	(1) Cartridges :—			
	†(*a*) Shot, 10 to 24 bore per 100 or *ad valorem*	3s. 30%	5s. 50%	5s. 55%
	whichever rate returns the higher duty.			
	(*b*) Shot, n.e.i. ... ... *ad valorem*	20%	50%	50%
	(*c*) Ball, ·22 calibre ... *ad valorem*	Free	25%	25%
	(*d*) N.e.i. ... ... *ad valorem*	20%	45%	45%
ex 338	Machinery or appliances, electrical, viz. :—			
	(1) (*a*) Machinery or appliances, n.e.i., peculiar to the generation of electricity, to the transformation of pressures of electric currents, or to the conversion of one type of electric current to another; electric motors; slide rails for electric generators or electric motors ... *ad valorem*	Free	20%	25%
	(*b*) Batteries or cells not including storage batteries ... *ad valorem*	15%	35%	40%
	(2) Switchboards, fuse boards, and distribution boards or boxes for electric circuits; shunt or voltage regulators; starters or controllers for electric motors; rheostats, and resistances, n.e.i., including reactance or choking coils, for the reduction or control of electric currents, condensers, relays, electro-magnets, switches, wall-plugs and shoes or sockets therefor, circuit breakers, circuit makers, cut-outs, fuses, wire or cable connectors and similar articles, and terminals; lightning arresters for the protection of electrical apparatus ... *ad valorem*	Free	20%	25%
	(3) Carbons or electrodes for arc lamps, for electric furnaces, or for electric welding ... *ad valorem*	Free	20%	25%
	(4) Electric appliances, n.e.i., peculiar to electro-plating, electro-chemistry, electro-metallurgy, surgery, telegraphy, telephony (not including cabinets or parts of cabinets for wireless broadcast receiving sets); X-ray tubes and electrical vacuum tubes not suitable for purposes of illumination ... ... *ad valorem*	Free	20%	25%
	(5) Electric locomotives; trolley-poles or collectors for electric tram-cars or electric locomotives; frogs, crossings, and line-ears, for overhead conductors for electric railways or tramways; rail bonds with terminals attached *ad valorem*	Free	20%	25%

† Surtax one-twentieth of the duty otherwise chargeable.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES—*Continued*

	Goods	British Preferential Tariff	Belgian Trade Arrangement Rates	General Tariff
ex 388	Machinery or appliances, etc. (*contd.*):—			
	(6) Metal poles or towers, specially suited for use in electrical transmission-lines ... ... *ad valorem*	Free	20%	25%
	(7) Insulated cable and wire; carbon in block, sheet, or rod; mica, vulcanite, insulating-tape, and other insulating materials, n.e.i., not including insulating-piping or tubing, or insulating fittings for pipes ... *ad valorem*	Free	20%	25%
	(8) Sparking-plugs for oil engines *ad valorem*	Free	20%	25%
	(10) N.e.i. ... ... *ad valorem*	20%	40%	45%
ex 351	Machinery, machines, machine tools, and appliances, viz. :—			
	(1) Anvils, forges, and hearths, viz. : blacksmiths', and similar *ad valorem*	Free	20%	25%
	(2) Blacksmiths', braziers', assay and treadle-power bellows *ad valorem*	Free	20%	25%
	(3) Boring and well-drilling machinery, rock drills, and diamond drills, coal cutters ... *ad valorem*	Free	20%	25%
	(4) Blowers, and fans, viz. : Exhaust, blast, and ventilating; vacuum cleaners ... ... *ad valorem*	Free	20%	25%
	(5) Card clothing suitable for use in woollen mills and paper mills *ad valorem*	Free	20%	25%
	(6) Grinding machines, emery, and similar; emery and similar wheels *ad valorem*	Free	20%	25%
	(7) Grinding mills, grinding pans, ball mills, tube mills, bone crushers, corn mills, coffee and spice mills, food chopping, mincing, and similar machines ... *ad valorem*	Free	20%	25%
	(9) Knitting and kilting machines *ad valorem*	Free	20%	25%
	(10) Peculiar to metal-working, wood-working, stone-working, or glass-working ... ... *ad valorem*	Free	20%	25%
	(11) Hydro-extractors *ad valorem*	Free	20%	25%
	(12) Weighing machines, scales, and balances, n.e.i. ... *ad valorem*	Free	20%	45%
	(13) Printing machines *ad valorem*	Free	20%	20%
352	Machinery, machines, machine tools, engines, and appliances, as may be approved by the Minister, peculiar to use in manufacturing, industrial and similar processes ... *ad valorem* (*Note.*—The Minister may refuse to approve the entry of any article under this item if he is satisfied that the same could have been made economically in New Zealand.)	Free	20%	25%
ex 357	Metal, viz. :—			
	(2) Aluminium, brass, copper, lead, tin, and other metal, n.e.i., in bars or rods (except cast bars or rods of copper alloy) ... ... *ad valorem*	Free	10%	10%
	(4) Iron, galvanised or plain black, viz., angle, tee, bar, bolt, channel, rod, and rolled girders; iron girders expanded, but otherwise unworked *ad valorem*	Free	20%	20%
	(5) Iron, viz. :—			
	(*a*) Sheet, plate (including rolled chequered plates), or hoop, plain, whether black, polished, galvanised, plated, tinned, or otherwise coated with metal, n.e.i. *ad valorem*	Free	20% (except hoop 6 in. in width and over)	20%
	(*b*) Corrugated sheet iron *ad valorem*	Free	20%	20%
	(6) Metal, n.e.i., viz. : Foil, leaf; hoop, plate or sheet, plain, whether in the rough, polished, enamelled, galvanised, plated, tinned, or otherwise coated with metal ... *ad valorem*	Free	10%	10%
	(7) Shafting, plain rolled, or plain turned, but otherwise unwrought *ad valorem*	Free	20%	20%
	(8) Sheet, perforated or cellular *ad valorem*	Free	20%	20%
	(10) Wire, metal, plain, n.e.i., barbed fencing-wire; wire cut to lengths, looped, twisted, or plain, suited for baling and similar purposes *ad valorem*	Free	10%	10%
	(11) Metal cordage, not being gold or silver ... ... *ad valorem*	Free	20%	20%
359	Nails or tacks, of copper, brass, and composition, n.e.i.; nails or tacks, n.e.i.; coopers' and similar hooks and tacks; staples; dog-spikes and deck-spikes *ad valorem*	Free	20%	20%
360	Nails or tacks, exceeding 1 inch in length, made from iron wire, whether plain, galvanised, or cement coated, n.e.i. :—			
	Up to and including October 31, 1937... ... ... per ton	£2	£4	£4
	On and after November 1, 1937 per ton	Free	£4	£4
362	Pipes, piping, tubes, and tubing (except coil pipes), viz. :—			
	(1) Wrought iron, steel, or wood, n.e.i. (including such pipes or tubes when protected with a cement or similar coating), not less than 4 inches, but less than 9 inches in internal diameter ... *ad valorem*	20%	40%	40%
	(2) (*a*) Cast iron, n.e.i., including rain-water, soil, and similar pipes *ad valorem*	Free	20%	40%
	(*b*) (i) Centrifugally-cast iron pipes, piping, tubes and tubing, exceeding 6 inches but not exceeding 12 inches in nominal internal diameter ... ... *ad valorem*	Free	20%	40%
	(ii) Centrifugally-cast iron pipes, piping, tubes and tubing, not less than 4 inches but not exceeding 6 inches in nominal internal diameter ... ... *ad valorem*	20%	40%	40%

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES—*Continued*

NEW ZEALAND—*Continued*

Goods	British Preferential Tariff	Belgian Trade Arrangement Rates	General Tariff
(3) Wrought iron, or steel, screwed; boiler tubes flanged or unflanged; and all pipes, piping, tubes and tubing, n.e.i. ... *ad valorem*	Free	20%	20%
(4) Lead or composition per cwt.	Free	7s.	7s.
(5) Knees, bends, elbows, junction or inspection boxes, including covers therefor, and other fittings, n.e.i., for pipes, piping, tubes or tubing, viz.:—			
(*a*) Of brass or other copper alloy *ad valorem*	Free	20%	40%
(*b*) Of cast iron for rain-water, soil, and similar pipes *ad valorem*	20%	40%	40%

Surtax, payable on imports under the General Tariff and from certain Dominions at the rate of nine-fortieths of the Customs duty, except where otherwise noted above, is not payable on goods entitled to the Belgian Trade Arrangement Rates.

The above rates of duty and exemptions from surtax apply to goods the produce or manufacture of the following countries with which New Zealand has most-favoured-nation agreements:—

Argentina.	Germany.
Austria.	Hungary.
Brazil.	Italy.
China.	Japan.
Czechoslovakia.	Norway.
Egypt.	Spain.
Finland.	Sweden.

The items in the above table which are free of duty under the British Preferential Tariff have been exempted from the Primage duty of 3 per cent. *ad valorem* normally levied on goods otherwise free of Customs duty.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

AMENDMENT OF CUSTOMS TARIFF AND EXCISE DUTIES AMENDMENT ACT, 1925

With reference to the notice under the above heading in the "B.T.J." of August 27 (page 320) it should be noted that the revised definition of "domestic value" is only for the purpose of levying dumping duty on goods imported into the Union.

FOREIGN

BELGIUM

CONTROL OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION

H.M. Representative at Brussels has forwarded copy of a Royal Decree, dated August 19, with effect as from August 20, which requires a licence from the Minister of Public Economy for the export or transit of arms and ammunition as follows:—

Rifles, revolvers, machine-guns, guns and mortars, of all kinds, including ammunition, whether loaded or not, for the use thereof.

Grenades, bombs and mines.

Tanks, armoured-cars and trains, of all kinds.

Warships, submarines and aeroplane carriers.

Aeroplanes, complete or incomplete, including their engines and armament.

Flame-throwers, and other devices for chemical or incendiary warfare.

Gas of all kinds.

Gunpowder and explosives.

COLOMBIA

CUSTOMS TARIFF MODIFICATIONS

H.M. Representative at Bogotá reports, by telegraph, that a Decree published on August 21 provides that the modifications to the Colombian Customs Tariff provided for in Law No. 94 shall come into force on October 1.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES—*Continued*

The most important items affecting United Kingdom trade, for which detailed information is available, are as follows:—

Tariff No. and Article	Rate of Duty	
	Former	New
	Pesos per kilog.	
213 Raw cotton	0·10	0·14*
216 Unbleached cotton yarn	0·21	0·25*
217 Cotton yarns, bleached, dyed, etc.	0·24	0·29*
593 Slabs, tiles and bricks	0·03	0·06
595 Articles of baked clay not elsewhere specified...	0·10	0·30
763 Scented and medicinal soaps	2·00	1·00

* The President of the Republic has power to apply 2 centavos less until December 31, 1936.

DENMARK

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

With reference to the notice in the "B.T.J." of January 9, 1936 (page 62), the Commercial Secretary to H.M. Legation at Copenhagen reports that in a circular, dated July 16, 1936, it is laid down that certain classes of goods are no longer included in the "Free" List, having been transferred to the list of goods which are subject to import licence restriction on importation into Denmark, and that as from September 1, 1936, certain modifications be made to the latter list. Particulars of the changes which have been effected are given below:—

GOODS, FORMERLY INCLUDED IN THE "FREE" LIST, FOR WHICH IMPORT LICENCES ARE NOW REQUIRED.

Group 26.

Sub-group 2612	Microscopes, also opera and field-glasses, falling under Tariff No. 116 (*c*).
Sub-groups 2615 and 2618	Astronomical, surgical, mathematical, nautical, physical and similar instruments falling under Tariff No. 116 (*c*).
Sub-group 2626	Exposed films in so far as these are provided with Danish text.

MODIFICATIONS TO COME INTO FORCE ON SEPTEMBER 1, 1936, OF THE LIST OF GOODS FOR WHICH IMPORT LICENCES ARE ALREADY REQUIRED

Group 03.

Sub-group 0305	(Manufactures of corn, etc.), is substituted by
Sub-group 0309	Biscuits.
Sub-group 0310	Manufactures of corn other than the above-mentioned (macaroni, corn-flakes, bread, etc.) as well as wine lees.

Group 07.

Sub-group 0706	(Fruit juice, lemonade, etc.) is substituted by
Sub-group 0707	Tonic water.
Sub-group 0708	Fruit juice, lemonade, etc., falling under Tariff No. 24.

Group 08.

Sub-group 0806	(Cotton, linen and silk yarns) is substituted by
Sub-group 0812	Sewing cotton and linen sewing yarn or thread.
Sub-group 0813	Other cotton and linen yarns, also silk yarns.

Group 10.

Sub-group 1011	(Footwear) is substituted by
Sub-group 1024	Leather footwear falling under Tariff Nos. 60 to 62 (*a*) inclusive.
Sub-group 1025	Other footwear.

CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN FOR UNITED KINGDOM GOODS

With reference to the notice under the above heading in the "B.T.J." of August 13, 1936 (page 242), it should be noted in the form of Certificate of Origin that only Chambers of Commerce affiliated to the Association of British Chambers of Commerce are authorised to issue Certificates of Origin. The words (*affiliated to the Association of British Chambers of Commerce*) should be shown on the form and appear immediately after the ..... Chamber of Commerce (Incorporated).

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES—*Continued*

FRANCE

QUOTAS FOR INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS: APPLICATION FOR IMPORT LICENCES

The French "Journal Officiel" of September 2 announces that, in the case of industrial products (except chemicals) which are subject to quota and for which licences are issued in France, importers wishing to import during the last quarter of this year should send their applications to the competent inter-trade committee before September 20. A list of the inter-trade committees may be seen at the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1.

The announcement reminds importers that their applications should give particulars of their imports during the period chosen as the basis for the quota in question. In general, the basic period is the year 1932, but an exception to this rule is made in certain cases, in particular in respect of quotas introduced since March 14, 1934, and the basic period for these is as shown below:—

Tariff No.	Article	Basic Period for Quota
ex 184 *bis*	Hydraulic lime	Average of years 1933 and 1934
ex 185	Slow-setting cement	1934
ex 222	Lead, alloyed with antimony in lumps; hammered; rolled; filings and waste of old lead manufactures*	1934
ex 224	Zinc in crude lumps, ingots, pig, bars or slabs; filings and waste of old zinc manufactures*	1934
341 *bis*	Sanitary earthenware or stoneware ...	1934
ex 342	Ceramic tiles and paving stones ...	1934
ex 345 and *ex* 346	Fine faïence and majolica	1934
385	Oilcloth of linen, hemp or ramie ...	1933
394 and 397	Unbleached jute tissues	1933
431	Cotton oilcloth not for packing ...	1933
440, 441 441 *ter*, and 454B	Tissues of wool, pure or mixed (including those mixed with silk, floss silk, floss silk waste, or rayon, with wool predominating), for clothing	Average of years 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935
ex 454A	Tissues of wool mixed with other materials: cloths, casimirs and other tissues, fulled or not	Average of years 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935
456 *bis*	Mohair tissues	Average of years 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935
457	Tissues of hair, pure or mixed, not specified in the Tariff	Average of years 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935
ex 459A	Tissues of silk from the Far East...	1934
ex 459B, H, I, and L	—Close-woven tissues, foulards and unspecified tissues of silk or floss silk; figured tissues for ties	Half of average of years 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935
ex 459G, H	(2) J, K, L and P—Close-woven tissues, foulards and other unspecified tissues of pure or mixed rayon: figured tissues for ties	Half of average of years 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935
460 *bis*	Ties and cravats of any kind of tissue or embroidery	Half of average of years 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935

* It should be noted that in respect of "lead in crude lumps, non-argentiferous" and "rolled zinc" particulars should be given of imports during the year 1932.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES—*Continued*

Tariff No.	Article	Basic Period for Quota
460E	Clothing and clothing accessories, wholly or partly made-up, of silk or floss silk	Average of years 1932 and 1933
ex 522	Cream separators and similar apparatus	80 per cent. of years 1932, 1933, 1934 and first 10 months of 1935
ex 524 *bis*M	Domestic refrigerators	Average of period June 1, 1934, to May 30, 1935
527 *bis*	Refrigerating apparatus other than domestic refrigerating apparatus ...	Average of period June 1, 1934, to May 30, 1935
ex 576 *quinq*	Electric condensers, weighing 5 kilogs. or less, and component parts	1934
ex 603 *quater* A	Veneer sheets and leaves ...	1933
ex 603 *quater* B	Veneers and counter-veneers ...	1933
ex 604	Gramophones and records	1933
	Violins, tenor violins, "violes d'amour," etc.	1933
ex 605	Bows and bow-sticks	Half of 1933
	Accessories and component parts of stringed instruments	Half of 1933
620 *bis*	Asbestos paper or board	1934

APPLICATIONS FOR LICENCES TO IMPORT CHINA CLAY

The French "Journal Officiel" of September 1 announces that persons wishing to import china clay (Tariff No. 179) into France during the last quarter of this year should send their applications for licences to the "Fédération des syndicats de produits chimiques, engrais et produits connexes, 11, rue Portalis, Paris," before September 15.

Applications not received by that date will not be considered until the last month of the quarter, and then only so far as there may be an unused balance of the quota.

EXHAUSTION OF QUOTA: TROUT

The French "Journal Officiel" of September 6 announces the exhaustion of the United Kingdom share of the quota for the import of trout measuring more than 30 centimetres in length (*ex* Tariff No. 45) into France until September 30, in consequence of which imports of such trout may not be resumed until further notice.

FRENCH WEST AFRICA (NON-CONVENTIONAL ZONE)

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS ON CERTAIN TEXTILES

The "Journal Officiel" (Paris) of August 29 announces that during the period September 1 to December 31, 1936, the shares of the quotas at the disposal of supplying countries for the import of certain foreign (non-French) textiles into the "non-conventional" part of French West Africa, i.e. all the Colony except Ivory Coast and Dahomey, will in no case be allowed to exceed one-third of the annual quotas for 1936 fixed by the Order of November 5, 1935 (see the "B.T.J." of November 21, 1935, page 731). It is also announced that if import licences which have been granted during the period January 1 to August 31 of this year have exceeded two-thirds of the annual quotas, the excesses will be deducted from the quotas for the last four months of the year.

GERMANY

CUSTOMS DUTY ON HOPS (AGREEMENT WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA)

An Exchange of Notes, dated July 10, 1936, between the German and Czechoslovak Governments renews for a further period of twelve months (i.e. until August 31, 1937) the validity of the reduced rate of Customs duty of

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES—*Continued*

GERMANY—*Continued*

70 Reichsmarks per 100 kilogs. for hops (No. 30 of the German Customs Tariff) provided for by the German-Czechoslovak Agreement of October 6, 1932. [See the "B.T.J." of November 3, 1932 (page 656).] As before, this reduced rate of duty is only granted on the basis of a certificate issued by the head German Customs Office at Berlin-Charlottenburg, and will be applicable only to such quantities of hops as may, under the provisions of the Order of August 21, 1931, relating to the use of home-grown hops, be used by German breweries during the brewing year 1936-37.

LUXEMBURG

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

H.M. Representative at Brussels has forwarded copy of a Grand Ducal Decree of August 25, operative as from August 28, which subjects to licence all importations of butter into Luxemburg.

In accordance with a Grand Ducal Decree of August 25, operative as from August 28, licences are no longer required for the import into Luxemburg of pigs and fresh pork. (See "B.T.J." of June 18, 1936, page 910.)

ROUMANIA

IMPORT AND EXPORT RÉGIME

With reference to the notices under the above heading in the "B.T.J." of May 14 (page 715) and June 4 (page 834) H.M. Representative at Bucharest has furnished a copy of a letter received from the National Bank of Roumania in which it is stated that the measures taken against Roumanian debtors who refuse to pay the required premium on the official rate of exchange for their sterling payments have been extended to apply also to those debtors who have not, or who refuse to make application to the National Bank for the transfer of foreign exchange to meet their sterling obligations.

United Kingdom creditors whose debtors have not made application for payment to the National Bank, should furnish the Bank with a declaration containing particulars of the debt, in accordance with Article 10, paragraph 3 of the Anglo-Roumanian Payments (Technical) Agreement of May 30, 1936.

EXPORT OF CERTAIN WOOLS

With reference to the notice in the "B.T.J." of April 9, 1936 (page 538), H.M. Representative at Bucharest reports that, under the terms of a Decree Law No. 1913 of August 14, published in the "Monitorul Oficial" of August 24, Roumanian sheep's wool of the qualities known as "Turcana" and "Tabacareasca" may be exported from Roumania as from August 24, 1936.

SWEDEN

MARKING OF FISH CONTAINERS

A Royal Decree (No. 459) dated July 24, 1934, prescribes that closed containers holding fish or shellfish or products thereof preserved by salting, spice, smoking or other means, shall, if the goods are intended for retail sale, be plainly and permanently marked with the name and address of the manufacturer, together with the weight of the contents of the container or its cubic capacity. These regulations do not apply to salted herrings in barrels.

By a Royal Decree (No. 261) of June 12, 1936, the above-mentioned Decree will come into force as from January 1, 1937.

TUNIS

EXPORT SURTAX ON OLIVE OILS

The "Journal Officiel Tunisien" of August 9, 1936, contains a Decree, dated August 8, 1936, which introduces a surtax to be levied in addition to the ordinary export duty on olive oils exported from Tunis. The rates of the new surtax vary according to the average prices for olive oil ruling in the local markets during the week prior to export.

The text of the Decree (in French) may be seen by persons interested at the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1.

Exhibitions and Fairs

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR, 1937

FEBRUARY 15 to 26

LONDON: OLYMPIA AND EARLS COURT

Organised by the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1; Telephone: Whitehall 9040, where full information as to the trades participating can be obtained.

Full information with regard to the Textiles Section may be obtained from The Manager, Textiles Section, British Industries Fair, Drury House, Russell Street, London, W.C.2, and, with regard to the Furniture Section, from The Secretary, The Furniture Section Committee, British Industries Fair, 280, Euston Road, London, N.W.1, as well as from the Department of Overseas Trade.

ENGINEERING AND HARDWARE SECTION OF THE BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR, CASTLE BROMWICH, BIRMINGHAM

Organised by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce (under the auspices of the Department of Overseas Trade), 95, New Street, Birmingham, 2.

FORTHCOMING EXHIBITIONS

UNITED KINGDOM

1936

BUILDING TRADES EXHIBITION, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE—
September. Apply to T. Percy Bentley, Esq., 6 and 7, Waverley Market, Edinburgh.

INTERNATIONAL WINE, SPIRIT AND HOTEL TRADES EXHIBITION, LONDON—
Grosvenor House, Park Lane, W.1. September 8-15. Apply to London (West End) Exhibitions Company, Mitre House, 177, Regent Street, W.1.

14TH HOME LIFE EXHIBITION, LEICESTER—
September 9-26. Apply to Ewart Watson Exhibitions, Limited, Gloucester House, 19, Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2.

BUILDING EXHIBITION, LONDON—
Olympia, W.14. September 16-30. Apply to The Building Trades Exhibition, Limited, 43, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.2.

GROCERS' AND PROVISION DEALERS' EXHIBITION, LONDON—
Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, N.1. September 19-25. Apply to the Trades Markets and Exhibitions, Limited, 11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.

INTERNATIONAL CHEMISTS' EXHIBITION, LONDON—
Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster, S.W.1. September 21-25. Apply to The British and Colonial Druggist, Limited, 194-200, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

WHOLESALE FURNITURE TRADE EXHIBITION, MANCHESTER—
Belle Vue, September 21-October 2. Organised by the Furniture Manufacturers' Association, Carlton House, Regent Street (Waterloo Place), London, S.W.1.

"EVENING CHRONICLE" NORTHERN NATIONAL RADIO EXHIBITION, MANCHESTER—
September 22-October 3. Apply to Provincial Exhibitions, Limited, City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester.

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY EXHIBITION, BIRMINGHAM—
September 24-October 3. Apply to Office Appliance Trades Association of Great Britain and Ireland, 37 and 38, Strand, London, W.C.2.

12TH INTERNATIONAL INVENTIONS EXHIBITION, LONDON—
Central Hall, Westminster, S.W.1. September 30-October 10. Apply to G. Drury Coleman, Esq., F.I.S.A., Institute of Patentees, 10, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL RADIO EXHIBITION, EDINBURGH—
October. Apply to T. Percy Bentley, Esq., 6 and 7, Waverley Market, Edinburgh.

INTERNATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER FAIR, LONDON—
Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, N.1. October 5-9. Apply to the Shoe and Leather Fair Society, Limited, Basma House, 13A, Fore Street, E.C.2.

EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS—*Continued*

FOOTWEAR STYLES EXHIBITION, LONDON—
Dorland Hall, Regent Street, S.W.1. October 5-9. Apply to Exhibition Organisers (1932), Limited, Drury House, Russell Street, W.C.2.

BRIGHTER HOMES EXHIBITION, LEEDS—
October 6-17. Apply to Provincial Exhibitions, Limited, City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester.

TEXTILE MACHINERY AND ACCESSORIES, YARNS AND FABRICS EXHIBITION, LEICESTER—
October 7-17. Apply to the "Textile Recorder," Machinery and Accessories Exhibition, Limited, Old Colony House, South King Street, Manchester, 2.

"GAZETTE" HOME AND FASHIONS EXHIBITION, BIRMINGHAM—
October 13-24. Apply to Provincial Exhibitions, Limited, City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester.

11TH NORTH LONDON EXHIBITION—
Alexandra Palace, N.22. October 14-31. Apply to Ewart Watson Exhibitions, Limited, Gloucester House, 19, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.

INTERNATIONAL MOTOR SHOW, LONDON—
Olympia, W.14. October 15-24. Apply to the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, Limited, 83, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL EXHIBITION, LONDON—
Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster, S.W.1. October 19-23. Apply to the British and Colonial Druggist, Limited, 194-200, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

THE DAIRY SHOW, LONDON—
Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, N.1. October 20-23. Apply to the Secretary, British Dairy Farmers' Association, 28, Russell Square, W.C.1.

BRIGHTER HOMES EXHIBITION, SHEFFIELD—
October 20-31. Apply to Provincial Exhibitions, Limited, City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester.

16TH ANNUAL IMPERIAL FRUIT SHOW AND CANNERS' EXHIBITION, LIVERPOOL—
Renshaw Hall, October 30-November 7. Apply to the Secretary, Imperial Fruit Show, Limited, 5, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1.

BREWERS' AND ALLIED TRADERS' EXHIBITION, LONDON—
Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, N.1. October 31-November 6. Apply to Trades Markets and Exhibitions, Limited, 11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.

INTERNATIONAL BICYCLE AND MOTOR-CYCLE SHOW, LONDON—
Olympia, W.14. November 2-7. Apply to the British Cycle and Motor-Cycle Manufacturers' and Traders' Union, Limited, The Towers, Warwick Road, Coventry.

"EVENING CHRONICLE" HOME AND FASHIONS EXHIBITION, MANCHESTER—
November 3-14. Apply to Provincial Exhibitions, Limited, City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester.

BRIGHTER HOMES EXHIBITION, NEWCASTLE—
November 3-14. Apply to Provincial Exhibitions, Limited, City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester.

35TH ANNUAL SCOTTISH MOTOR SHOW, GLASGOW—
November 13-21. Apply to David A. Fairley, Esq., C.A., 3, Palmerston Place, Edinburgh.

HOME AND FASHIONS EXHIBITION, LIVERPOOL—
November 17-28. Apply to Provincial Exhibitions, Limited, City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester.

BRIGHTER HOMES EXHIBITION, BRADFORD—
November 17-28. Apply to Provincial Exhibitions, Limited, City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester.

9TH INTERNATIONAL PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES' EXHIBITION, LONDON—
Olympia, W.14. November 21-December 5. Apply to F. W. Bridges and Sons, Limited, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

NORTHERN EXHIBITION OF INVENTIONS, NEWCASTLE—
November 25-December 5. Apply to the Institute of Patentees, 10, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

XMAS FAT STOCK SHOW, MANCHESTER—
December 14 and 15. Apply to Provincial Exhibitions, Limited, City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester.

1937

BUILDING TRADES EXHIBITION, LEEDS—
January 13-23. Apply to Provincial Exhibitions, Limited, City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester.

EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS—*Continued*

GROCERS' EXHIBITION, EDINBURGH—
February 3-13. Apply to Provincial Exhibitions, Limited, City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester.

FOOD, COOKERY AND CATERING TRADES' EXHIBITION, MANCHESTER—
February 9-20. Apply to Provincial Exhibitions, Limited, City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester.

"GAZETTE" BRIGHTER HOMES EXHIBITION, BIRMINGHAM—
February 10-27. Apply to Provincial Exhibitions, Limited, City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester.

BRIGHTER HOMES EXHIBITION, MANCHESTER—
March 1-20. Apply to Provincial Exhibitions, Limited, City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester.

BUILDING TRADES' EXHIBITION, MANCHESTER—
April 6-17. Apply to Provincial Exhibitions, Limited, City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester.

OVERSEA

1936

TEXAS CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION, DALLAS—
June-November. Apply to Exposition Corporation, Dallas, Texas, U.S.A.

6TH INTERNATIONAL SMYRNA FAIR, IZMIR—
September 1-22. Apply to Direction de la Foire Internationale d'Izmir, Turkey.

INTERNATIONAL AUTUMN SAMPLES FAIR, PRAGUE—
September 4-13. Apply to Prague International Fair, Veletrzni 200, Praha VII, Czecho-Slovakia.

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL FAIR, SALONICA—
September 6-27. Apply to Le Directeur Général, Foire Internationale de Salonica, Greece.

INTERNATIONAL MOTOR SHOW, PARIS—
October 1-11. Apply to Monsieur le Secrétaire Administratif, 30e Exposition Internationale de l'Automobile, du Cycle et des Sports, 2 rue de Presbourg, Paris (8e).

"BEAUTY WEEK" (INTERNATIONAL) EXHIBITION, BRUSSELS—
October 9-17. Organised by the Corporation des Industries de la Parfumerie et de la Coiffure, Direction Générale, 114, Rue Joseph II, Brussels.

9TH INTERNATIONAL SAMPLES FAIR, RIO DE JANEIRO—
October 12-November 15. Apply to Brazilian Consulate in London, Aldwych House, W.C.2, or, for space, to the Secretaria Geral do IX Feira Internacional de Amostras de Cidade do Rio de Janeiro Palacio das Festas, Avenida das Nacoes, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

15TH INTERNATIONAL AERONAUTICAL EXHIBITION, PARIS—
November 13-29. Apply to Chambre Syndicat des Industries Aeronautiques, 4, Rue Galilee, Paris.

1936–37

EMPIRE EXHIBITION (SOUTH AFRICA), JOHANNESBURG, 1936-37—
September, 1936-January, 1937. Enquiries should be addressed to the London office of the Exhibition, 21, Tothill Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1. Telephone: Whitehall 6711.

UNITED PROVINCES INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, LUCKNOW—
December 5, 1936, to February 4, 1937. Apply to the Director of Industries and Secretary, U.P., Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, Lucknow, India.

1937

28TH INTERNATIONAL MOTOR AND CYCLE SHOW, BRUSSELS—
January 9-20. Apply to Commissariat General, 28me Salon de l'Automobile et du Cycle, 19, rue des Drapiers, Brussels.

NOTE.—No responsibility can be accepted with regard to the standing of the firms, companies or individuals mentioned.

While the utmost care has been taken in the compilation of this list it will, of course, be understood that the dates given are those decided upon by the organisers concerned and may be subject to alteration.

The list is not intended to include all forthcoming Fairs and Exhibitions throughout the world, but only to cover some of the more important ones and those likely to be of interest to the British manufacturer. Information regarding Exhibitions and Fairs other than those mentioned above is on file, and may be obtained on application to the **Department of Overseas Trade (Exhibitions and Fairs Division), 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1.**

Government Notices

GENERAL SECTION

CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS ACT, 1927

FILMS REGISTERED IN THE WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 8, 1936

Title of Film	Registered in the name of	Maker's name	Length (feet)	Registered No.	Date of Registration
		BRITISH			
Educated Evans	First National Film Distributors, Ltd.	Warner Brothers First National Productions, Ltd.	7,736	Br. 13542	Sept. 2
Rhythm In The Air	Fox Film Co., Ltd.	Fox British Pictures, Ltd.	6,438	Br. 13547	Sept. 3
Song Of Freedom	British Lion Film Corp., Ltd.	Hammer Productions, Limited	7,225	Br. 13550	Sept. 3
It's In The Bag	Warner Bros. Pictures, Ltd.	Warner Bros. First National Productions, Ltd.	7,256	Br. 13551	Sept. 4
Secrets Of The Grand National	Ace Films, Ltd.	Ace Films, Ltd.	1,604	Br. 13573	Sept. 5
Derby Secrets, 1936 (series) :—					
On The Derby In General	Ace Films, Ltd.	Ace Films, Ltd.	814	Br. 13574	Sept. 5
Wiltshire Winners	Ditto	Ditto	776	Br. 13575	Sept. 5
Gordon Richards And The Derby.	Ditto	Ditto	784	Br. 13576	Sept. 5
Round And About Newmarket Possible Acceptors	Ditto	Ditto	798	Br. 13577	Sept. 5
As Usual The Winner	Ditto	Ditto	809	Br. 13578	Sept. 5
East Meets West	Gaumont-British Distributors, Ltd.	Gaumont-British Picture Corp., Ltd.	6,695	Br. 13590	Sept. 8
Pathé Pictorial (series) :—					
Pathé Pictorial No. 24	Pathé Pictures, Ltd.	Pathé Pictures, Ltd.	943	Br. 13591	Sept. 8
		FOREIGN			
I Don't Want To Make History	Paramount Film Service, Ltd.	Paramount Pictures Inc.	692	F. 13543	Sept. 2
Hollywood Boulevard	Paramount Film Service, Ltd.	Paramount Pictures Inc.	6,746	F. 13544	Sept. 2
I'm Much Obliged	First National Film Distributors, Ltd.	Vitaphone Corp.	2,005	F. 13545	Sept. 2
I Love To Singa	First National Film Distributors, Ltd.	Vitaphone Corp.	752	F. 13546	Sept. 2
Roaring Guns	Equity British Films, Ltd.	Puritan Pictures Inc.	5,750	F. 13548	Sept. 3
The Great Ziegfeld	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures, Ltd.	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer	15,901	F. 13549	Sept. 3
Bengal Tiger	Warner Bros. Pictures, Ltd.	Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.	5,235	F. 13552	Sept. 4
Guns Of The Pecos	Warner Bros. Pictures, Ltd.	Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.	5,110	F. 13553	Sept. 4
Rhythmitis	Warner Bros. Pictures, Ltd.	Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.	1,784	F. 13554	Sept. 4
When You're Single	Warner Bros. Pictures, Ltd.	Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.	1,909	F. 13555	Sept. 4
Shanghaied Shipmates	Warner Bros. Pictures, Ltd.	Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.	642	F. 13556	Sept. 4
Here's Howe	Warner Bros. Pictures, Ltd.	Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.	1,956	F. 13557	Sept. 4
Fish Tales	Warner Bros. Pictures, Ltd.	Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.	622	F. 13558	Sept. 4
Gus Van's Garden Party	General Film Distributors, Ltd.	Mentone Productions, Inc.	959	F. 13559	Sept. 5
Musical Airways	General Film Distributors, Ltd.	Mentone Productions, Inc.	975	F. 13560	Sept. 5
The Phantom Rider (serial):—					
Episode 1	General Film Distributors, Ltd.	Universal Pictures Corp.	1,787	F. 13561	Sept. 5
Episode 2	Ditto	Ditto	1,832	F. 13562	Sept. 5
Episode 3	Ditto	Ditto	1,679	F. 13563	Sept. 5
Episode 4	Ditto	Ditto	1,685	F. 13564	Sept. 5
Episode 5	Ditto	Ditto	1,781	F. 13565	Sept. 5
Episode 6	Ditto	Ditto	1,597	F. 13566	Sept. 5
Episode 7	Ditto	Ditto	1,671	F. 13567	Sept. 5
Episode 8	Ditto	Ditto	1,598	F. 13568	Sept. 5
Episode 9	Ditto	Ditto	1,725	F. 13569	Sept. 5
Episode 10	Ditto	Ditto	1,675	F. 13570	Sept. 5
Episode 11	Ditto	Ditto	1,757	F. 13571	Sept. 5
Episode 12	Ditto	Ditto	1,830	F. 13572	Sept. 5
The Last Of The Mohicans	United Artists Corp., Ltd.	Reliance Pictures Inc.	8,312	F. 13582	Sept. 7
G-Man's Wife	Warner Bros. Pictures, Ltd.	Warner Bros. Pictures Inc.	6,234	F. 13583	Sept. 7
Porky's Pet	Warner Bros. Pictures, Ltd.	Warner Bros. Pictures Inc.	601	F. 13584	Sept. 7
Nick Lucas And His Troubadours.	Warner Bros. Pictures, Ltd.	Warner Bros. Pictures Inc.	963	F. 13585	Sept. 7
The Rhythm Party	Paramount Film Service, Ltd.	Paramount Pictures Inc.	735	F. 13586	Sept. 7
Three On The Trail	Paramount Film Service, Ltd.	Paramount Pictures Inc.	6,015	F. 13587	Sept. 7
Marchand D'Amour	Twickenham Film Distributors, Ltd.	Alliance Cinematographique Europeenne.	7,453	F. 13588	Sept. 7
Outlaw Deputy	Equity British Films, Ltd.	Puritan Pictures Inc.	5,250	F. 13589	Sept. 7

(Films, the titles of which appear in italics, are parts of a serial or series)

*** The registration of the film entitled " South Sea Varieties " (Br. 11426), which was notified in the " B.T.J." of March 28, 1935, has been amended, and the film is now also registered in part, as follows :—

Title of Film	Registered No.	Registered Length (feet)
Nautical Nonsense	Br. 13580	1,795
Evolution Of The Waltz	Br. 13581	682

GOVERNMENT NOTICES—*Continued*

CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS ACT, 1927—*Continued*

Alteration of Length

Title of Film	Registration No.	Date of publication in "B.T.J."	Original length (feet)	Length as altered (feet)
Calling The Tune	Br. 13344	16·7·36	6,467	6,141
Guilty Melody	Br. 13469	13·8·36	6,587	6,211

PATENTS AND DESIGNS ACTS, 1907 TO 1932

PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 24

"LICENCES OF RIGHT"

The following patents were endorsed "Licences of Right" on the dates specified below:—

No. of Patent	Grantee	Subject Matter
	August 29, 1936	
420,703	Martini - Huncke und Salzkotten Maschinen - und Apparatebau-Akt.-Ges.	Liquid measuring devices.
	September 1, 1936	
256,799	Rotherham, K., and another.	Tank filler caps.
387,632	"Universelle" Cigarettenmaschinen - Fabrik. J. C. Muller and Co.	Tobacco spreaders for continuous rod cigarette making machines.
390,713	Akt. Ges. Brown Boveri and Cie.	Refrigerating machines.
399,520		The supercharging of two-stroke diesel engines.
405,207		Refrigerating machines.
408,142		Marine steam power plants.
414,491		Alternating current power circuit breakers.
416,207	Ehrlich, L.	Boots, more particularly for sporting purposes.
	September 8, 1936	
382,426	Igranic Electric Company, Limited.	Electric circuit control arrangements for lifting magnets.
389,343	Zotos, G.	Process of and device for distilling solid fuels by means of superheated steam.
392,102	Neuerburg'sche Verwaltungsges.	Process and apparatus for the automatic supply of cigarettes from the delivery member of a cigarette-making machine to a balance.
392,475	North Metropolitan Electric Power Supply Company and another.	Gas-washing apparatus.
395,215	Geitmann, T., and others.	Buoyant apparatus for marine purposes.
397,015	Szydlowski, J. ...	Two - cycle engines having cylinders arranged in U-shape.
397,508	Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.	Method of preparing rubber vehicle tyres for vulcanisation.
398,508	Triggs, W. W. (Ohio Brass Co.).	Electric insulators.
407,249	Siemens - Schuckertwerke Akt.-Ges.	Steam generators operating in the region of critical pressure.
407,603	Lermusiaux, G., and another.	Drying apparatus.

APPLICATION FOR CANCELLATION OF ENDORSEMENT "LICENCES OF RIGHT"

Application has been made for the cancellation of the endorsement "Licences of Right" on Letters Patent No. 315,216, dated July 9, 1928, and granted to Otto Föppl for an invention entitled "Method of finishing machine or structural parts and the like."

Any person may give notice of opposition to this application by lodging Patents Form No. 24 at the Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, on or before October 2, 1936.

The Patent Office. M. F. LINDLEY, *Comptroller-General.*

SHIPPING CASUALTIES

REPORTS OF FORMAL INVESTIGATIONS

The Board of Trade hereby give notice under the General Rules for Formal Investigations into Shipping Casualties and Appeals and Rehearings, 1923, that they have received during the month of August, 1936, Reports of Formal Investigations, held by Courts in His Majesty's Dominions, into the circumstances attending casualties to the following vessels:—

1. s.s. "Rangatira."
2. s.s. "Lurgurena."
3. s.s. "Abersea."

EXAMINATIONS OF MASTERS AND MATES AND ENGINEERS

NOTICE TO CANDIDATES: EXAMINATIONS AT BELFAST

In future examinations for Certificates of Competency as Master and Mate and as First Class Engineer and Second Class Engineer will be held monthly in the Custom House, Belfast. The examinations for Masters and Mates will be held on the second Monday in each month, beginning on September 14, 1936, and the examinations for Engineers will be held on the fourth Monday in each month, beginning on September 28, 1936. Examinations for Extra First Class Engineers' Certificates will also be held at Belfast and will begin on the Tuesday following the second Monday in February, June and October of each year. It will not be practicable to hold examinations for Extra Masters' Certificates at this centre.

Notice M. 8585/36. August, 1936. MERCANTILE MARINE DEPARTMENT. BOARD OF TRADE.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

Rubber for Roadless Tractors and Trailers, by Alexander Hay, N.D.A., N.D.D. (Agricultural Liaison Officer, The Rubber Growers' Association) (Rubber and Agriculture Series, Bulletin No. 3), August, 1936. Published by the Rubber Growers' Association (Incorporated), 19, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3.

Irish Free State: Census of Production, 1936: *Preliminary Report.* Compiled by the Department of Industry and Commerce (Statistics Branch), Dublin, price 6d.

Bibliographical Index relating to Boots and Shoes, Leather, Rubber and other materials. Published by The National Institution of the Boot and Shoe Industry (Incorporated), 7, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1.

Probably the most interesting feature in the compilation of the present bibliographical index is that it has brought the National Institution into touch with so many interesting and useful contacts, truly international in character. The present volume widens the scope of, and brings to date, an index which was started in the Institution Journal, with the authority of the Council, some years ago. Additions have been made to it from time to time, but it was soon realised that the best way to handle such a massive collection of data was to build it into a separate volume, and a glance at the list of references will show that virtually every country in which boots and shoes are made, and almost every possible source, has been consulted for information, in order that the book might be as comprehensive as possible.

In short, it may be said that the index under review will prove of the utmost value and assistance to all engaged in the boot and shoe, leather, rubber and allied trades.

Rotterdam Statistics of Trade, Industry and Traffic, 1936 (1-11). Published by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Rotterdam.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED—*Continued*

Survey of Industries of the City of Hull, by Arnold R. Tankaud, F.I.C. (City Analyst, Hull). Published by the City of Hull Development Committee, Guildhall, Hull. Price 2s. 6d. net.

The survey is an elaboration of a Report compiled a few years ago, and which has constantly been used for the guidance of the Committee in their negotiations to encourage the establishment of industries for which it can be proved that suitable opportunities exist in their area. It covers imports, raw materials and synthetic products and their relationships to the old and newer industries, with special reference to the position in the Humber area. The Clerk to the Committee will be pleased to forward a copy of the Survey to firms or persons interested.

Memoirs of the Cotton Research Station, Trinidad: Series B, Physiology.—No. 8—(1) *The Concentration of Solutes in Sap and Tissue and the Estimation of Bound Water.* (2) *Further Studies on Transport in the Cotton Plant: v. Oxygen Supply and the Activation of Diffusion*, by T. G. Mason and E. Phillis. Published by the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, King's Buildings, Dean Stanley Street, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

Memoirs of the Cotton Research Station, Trinidad: Series A, Genetics.—No. 13—*Some Observations on the Inheritance of Form and Size in Asiatic Cottons*, by J. B. Hutchinson. Published by the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, King's Buildings, Dean Stanley Street, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

International Cotton Statistics of the Consumption of Cotton for the Half-year ending July 31, 1936, *and Stocks of Cotton in Spinners' Hands on the same date, with previous figures for comparison.* Published by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, 26 Cross Street, Manchester, 2.

Earl Haig's British Legion Appeal Fund: Poppy Day Report, 1935. Issued by British Legion Appeals Department, 29, Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7.

The 1935 Appeal produced the record gross total of £527,302, exceeding the previous year's total by £21,674, and the previous record collection made in 1930 by approximately £3,000. The annual sale of Haig Fund poppies is now so extensively organised throughout the world that many months must elapse before it is possible to close the accounts, and this will explain why the presentation of this very comprehensive Report, dealing with the Appeal made in November of last year is only now possible.

The Report comprises a brief account of the organisation of the Poppy Day Appeal, a summary of the benevolent work carried out by the British Legion, which is financed by the income from Poppy Day, and a comprehensive record of all collections received. It will be seen that, so far as it has been possible to do so, the contributions of every city, town, village and hamlet in the country are entered individually, while separate sections are devoted to the collections made in foreign countries, on ships at sea, and in the hunting field.

For reference purposes, the following are briefly the various sections making up the complete Report :—

Pages 7- 18	The organisation of the Appeal.
Pages 19- 34	Legion benevolent work financed by Poppy Day.
Pages 35-268	Detailed collections in England, Ireland and Wales.
Pages 269-276	Collections in Scotland.
Pages 277-289	Collections in foreign countries.
Pages 290-291	Collections on the high seas.
Pages 292-293	Collections in the hunting field.
Pages 294-306	Complete balance sheets and accounts of the British Legion.

Voluntary Poppy Day committees numbering 4,000 are now making their preliminary arrangements for the 1936 appeals, and the organising secretary feels confident that Poppy Day news just now will be of keen interest to the 400,000 voluntary workers for the Fund, as well as to the members of the public who contribute so liberally each year to the appeal instituted by the late Field-Marshal Earl Haig.

NOTICE

The price of the "Board of Trade Journal" is 6*d.* (7*d. post free*). *Annual subscription*, 26*s.; post free* 30*s.*

The Editorial Offices are at 6, *Old Palace Yard, Westminster, London, S.W.*1. *All editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor."* (*Telephone, Whitehall* 4538.)

The Publishers (*to whom should be addressed all communications concerning subscriptions and sales*) *are H.M. Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.*2, *or Branches* (*see Cover*).

ADVERTISEMENTS.—*All applications concerning the insertion of advertisements in the "Board of Trade Journal" should be addressed to the Director of Publications, H.M. Stationery Office, Princes Street, London, S.W.*1. (*Telephone, Whitehall* 4343.)

Announcements

(*Continued from page* 367)

SOVIET TRADE REPRESENTATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

In accordance with Article 5 (5) of the Anglo-Soviet Temporary Agreement of February 16, 1934, the Chargé d'Affaires of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has notified H.M. Government that M. Alexandre Ozersky, Trade Representative of the U.S.S.R. in the United Kingdom, who has been on a temporary visit to the Soviet Union, has returned to London and has resumed his duties as Trade Representative.

CONTROL OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES IN LATVIA

A law operative as from August 1, 1936, requires all industrial enterprises (other than electric power undertakings) which are not owned or controlled by the State to obtain a licence from the Ministry of Finance or, in the case of dairies and abbatoirs, from the Ministry of Agriculture. Concerns employing not more than ten workmen may be released from this obligation. The conditions attaching to the issue of licences are such as to indicate that the Government contemplates taking complete control of industrial production.

The Law prescribes that the responsible manager of the undertaking must be a Latvian citizen and must understand the official language. The Minister of Finance is empowered to make exceptions to this requirement.

A translation of the law, and an explanation thereof by the Minister of Finance, may be seen at the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1.

Openings for British Trade

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS

United Kingdom firms desirous of offering goods of United Kingdom manufacture may obtain the names and addresses of the persons or firms, as well as particulars of other enquiries and copies of reports referred to in the following notices, by applying to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1, and quoting the specific reference number and country.

Applications for names and addresses must be sent to the Department of Overseas Trade except where otherwise stated.

BRITISH EMPIRE

AUSTRALIA

VACUUM CLEANERS.—A firm of manufacturers' agents and importers established at Melbourne wishes to obtain the representation, on a commission basis, for the whole of Australia of United Kingdom manufacturers of the above. (Ref. No. 219.)

CARPETS AND TAPESTRIES.—A manufacturers' agent in Sydney wishes to secure agencies for Axminster and Spool Axminster carpets, Wilton carpets, velvet pile carpets and tapestries, on a commission basis, for the whole of Australia. (Ref. No. 220.)

TENDERS INVITED

TURBO-ALTERNATOR.—H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in Australia reports that the Townsville City Council is calling for tenders, to be presented in Townsville by December 17, 1936, for the supply of one 2,500 K.W. geared turbo-alternator. (Ref. T.Y. 30758.)

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE—*Continued*

BRITISH INDIA

WOOLLEN AND MIXTURE CLOTH (FOR HATS AND CAPS), AND UMBRELLA CLOTH.—A firm of manufacturers' representatives established at Bombay wish to obtain the representation, on a commission basis, for the Bombay Presidency or all India, of United Kingdom manufacturers of the above. (Ref. No. 221.)

ELECTRICAL GOODS, RAILWAY MATERIALS AND ENGINEERING SUPPLIES.—A firm of engineers, contractors and manufacturers' representatives established at Lahore wish to obtain the representation, on a commission or consignment basis, of United Kingdom manufacturers of electric goods, cables, railway axles, wheels, tyres, buffers, cranks, hosepipes, hardware, railway body fittings, machine tools, metals, wire (steel, copper, etc.) for Telegraph Department, rubber goods for railway and Government supplies. (Ref. No. 222.)

TENDERS INVITED

WATER SLUICE VALVES.—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Calcutta reports that the Indian Store Department is calling for tenders (Order No. 430) under annual rate contract for the supply and delivery of water sluice valves, flange, spigot and socket tail pieces.

Tenders should be addressed to the Indian Stores Department, Electrical Section, Simla, where they will be received up to October 6, 1936. (Ref. T. 30731.)

A.C. AND D.C. TABLE FANS.—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Calcutta reports that the Indian Stores Department is calling for tenders, to be presented in New Delhi by January 7, 1937, for the supply of a.c. and d.c. table fans of 220/230 volts. (Ref. T.Y. 30741.)

CEILING FANS (D.C.).—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Calcutta reports by air mail that the Indian Stores Department is calling for tenders (E. 322) for the supply and delivery of d.c. 220/230 volts sweep-ceiling fans complete to specification.

Tenders should be addressed to the Indian Stores Department, Electrical Branch, New Delhi, where they will be received up to December 10, 1936. (Ref. T. 30735.)

1,000 REAMS PAPER, MANILA, ANGLE CUT.—The Director General, India Store Department, Belvedere Road, Lambeth, London, S.E.1, invites tenders for the above.

Samples required with tender.

Tenders due Monday, November 2nd, 1936.

Forms of tender obtainable from the above at a fee of 5s. (which will not be returned).

CEILING FANS (A.C.).—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Calcutta reports by air mail that the Indian Stores Department is calling for tenders (E. 321) for the supply and delivery of a.c. single-phase, 50 cycles, 220/230 volts sweep-ceiling fans complete to specifications.

Tenders should be addressed to the Indian Stores Department, Electrical Branch, New Delhi, where they will be received up to December 3, 1936. (Ref. T. 30736.)

HARD-DRAWN COPPER CONDUCTORS.—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Calcutta reports by air mail that the Indian Stores Department is calling for tenders, to be presented in Simla by October 1, 1936, for the supply of hard-drawn high conductivity bare solid copper conductors. (Ref. T.Y. 30745.)

725 STEEL TYRES FOR CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.—The Director-General, India Store Department, Belvedere Road, Lambeth, London, S.E.1, invites tenders for the above.

Tenders due Tuesday, September 22.

Forms of tender obtainable from the above at a fee (which will not be returned) of 5s.

BRITISH WEST INDIES

TEXTILES, HOSIERY, FOOTWEAR, MILLINERY AND MEN'S HATS, CARPETS AND RUGS.—A manufacturers' agent established at Bridgetown wishes to obtain the representation, on a commission basis, for Barbados of United Kingdom manufacturers of textiles of all varieties for personal and household use (cheap to medium prices), hosiery in cotton, rayon and silk (cheap and medium grades up to about 40s. per dozen), shirts and pyjamas (rayon and cotton), ties (cheapest to about 90s. per dozen), bathing costumes and shorts (cotton and woollen and mixtures—low to medium prices), women's hats (cheap to medium prices), men's and boys' hats (felt, cork, pith and straw), boots, shoes and slippers; carpets and rugs (cheap to medium). (See also Ref. No. 224.) (Ref. No. 223.)

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE—*Continued*

BICYCLES, CONFECTIONERY, PERFUMERY AND TOILET GOODS.—A manufacturers' agent established at Bridgetown wishes to obtain the representation, on a commission basis, of United Kingdom manufacturers of bicycles and parts, confectionery (bulk and boxed, cheapest chocolate creams, toffees, etc., to slightly better grades), perfumery, soap, powder and creams. (See also Ref. No. 223.) (Ref. No. 224.)

HOSIERY, BELTS, FIBRE SUITCASES.—A commission agent established at Kingston wishes to obtain United Kingdom agencies for ladies' and children's hosiery, ladies' fancy belts, men's leather belts, cheap fibre suitcases for the Island of Jamaica. (Ref. No. 225.)

CANADA

DIESEL ENGINES OF ALL TYPES.—A well-established firm of machinery, etc., agents in Quebec wish to obtain the sole distributing agency on a purchasing basis for the Province of Quebec, of a United Kingdom manufacturer of Diesel engines of all types of from 5 h.p. to 150 h.p. (Ref. No. 226.)

HARDWARE, INCLUDING BUTTS, HINGES, WOOD SCREWS, TOOLS, PADLOCKS, DOOR BELLS, KITCHEN WARE SPECIALTIES.—An agent established at Montreal desires United Kingdom agencies for the above lines, on a purchasing basis, for the Province of Quebec. (Ref. No. 227.)

TOYS; BABY CARRIAGES, TRICYCLES AND SIMILAR LINES FOR DEPARTMENT STORES.—A recently established manufacturers' agent at Ottawa, who has had considerable experience in the furniture trade, wishes to secure agencies for the above lines, on a commission basis, for the whole of Canada. (Ref. No. 228.)

NEW ZEALAND

TENDERS INVITED

TRANSFORMERS.—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Wellington reports that the New Zealand Public Works Department is calling for tenders, to be presented in Wellington by November 3, 1936, for the supply of two 100 k.v.a. transformers. (Ref. T.Y. 30743.)

SWITCHGEAR.—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Wellington reports that the New Zealand Public Works Department is calling for tenders, to be presented in Wellington by November 3, 1936, for the supply of one set of 11,000 volts indoor metal-clad switchgear. (Ref. T.Y. 30742.)

LAUNDRY MACHINERY.—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Wellington reports that the New Zealand Public Works Department is calling for tenders, to be presented in Wellington by October 6, 1936, for the supply of laundry machinery. (Ref. T.Y. 30744.)

PALESTINE (TEL-AVIV)

BUILDERS' HARDWARE (DOOR AND WINDOW FITTINGS, ETC.) AND SANITARY GOODS (SINKS, LAVATORIES, LEAD SIPHONS, ETC.).—A general commission agent at Tel-Aviv desires to represent suppliers of the above in Palestine. (Ref. No. 229.)

SOUTH AFRICA

TENDERS INVITED

COPPER AND STEEL PLATES, COPPER PIPING AND COPPER BAR.—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Johannesburg reports that the South African Railways and Harbours Administration is calling for tenders (Contract No. 1014) for the supply and delivery of quantities of copper and steel plates, seamless copper pipes for locomotives and round copper bar for firebox stays.

Tenders endorsed "Tender No. 1014, Copper and Steel Plates, Copper Piping and Copper Bar for Locomotive Boilers," should be addressed to the Secretary to the Tender Board, South African Railway Headquarter Offices, Johannesburg, by whom they will be received up to 1 p.m., September 28, 1936. (Ref. T. 30730.)

STEELWORK FOR BRIDGE, ETC.—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Johannesburg reports that the South African Railways and Harbours Administration is calling for tenders (Contract No. 1027) for the supply and delivery f.o.b. United Kingdom port of quantities of steelwork required for the new station at Mayfair and the Germiston-Elandsfontein deviation road bridge to carry main reef road over Pretoria lines at new Driefontein station.

Tenders, endorsed "Tender No. 1027 for Bridgework," should be addressed to the Chief Stores Superintendent, Park Station Chambers, Rissik Street, Johannesburg, by whom they will be received up to noon on October 12. (Ref. T. 30732.)

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE—*Continued*

PLANING AND MOULDING MACHINE (Tender No. 1025).—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Johannesburg reports that the South African Railways and Harbours Administration is calling for tenders for the supply and delivery f.o.r. in bond docks, Durban, of one planing and moulding machine and spares required for the Durban workshops.

Tenders, endorsed "Tender No. 1025 for Planing and Moulding Machine," should be addressed to the Chief Stores Superintendent, Park Station Chambers, Room 22, Johannesburg, by whom they will be received up to noon on October 12, 1936. (Ref. T. 30728.)

PLANING AND MOULDING MACHINE (Tender No. 1026).—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Johannesburg reports that the South African Railways and Harbours Administration is calling for tenders for the supply and delivery f.o.r. in bond docks, Durban, of one planing and moulding machine required for the Durban workshops.

Tenders, endorsed "Tender No. 1026 for Planing and Moulding Machine," should be addressed to the Chief Stores Superintendent, Park Station Chambers, Room 22, Johannesburg, by whom they will be received up to noon on October 12, 1936. (Ref. T. 30729.)

NICKEL CHROME STEEL.—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Johannesburg reports that the South African Railways and Harbours Administration is calling for tenders (Tender No. 982) for the supply and delivery of 20 tons of nickel chrome steel, 1¾ in. diameter by 11 ft. long.

Tenders, endorsed "Tender No. 982, Nickel Chrome Steel," should be addressed to the Chief Stores Superintendent, South African Railways and Harbours, Park Station Chambers, Johannesburg, by whom they will be received up to noon on Wednesday, September 30, 1936. (Ref. T. 30738.)

MILD STEEL RIVETS.—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Johannesburg reports that the South African Railways and Harbours Administration is calling for tenders, to be presented in Johannesburg by October 19, 1936, for the supply of mild steel rivets. (Ref. T.Y. 30752.)

BOILER STAY TAPS AND REAMERS.—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Johannesburg reports that the South African Railways and Harbours Administration is calling for tenders (No. 1034) for the supply and delivery of quantities of firebox stay taps, etc., and reamers.

Tenders, endorsed "Tender No. 1034 : Boiler Stay Taps and Reamers," should be addressed to The Chief Stores Superintendent, Park Station Chambers, Johannesburg, by whom they will be received up to noon on October 6, 1936.

EUROPE

AUSTRIA

SPECIAL STEELS IN STRIP, BAR, WIRE, ETC., NICKEL AND CHROMIUM PLATED STRIP, COPPER AND BRASS BARS, TUBES AND WIRE AND COPPER ALLOYS, MOTOR-CAR FITTINGS AND ACCESSORIES, ELECTRICAL AND WIRELESS ACCESSORIES.—A general agent for metal goods, etc., established at Vienna, wishes to obtain the representation, on a commission basis, of United Kingdom exporters of the above. (Ref. No. 230.)

FRANCE

HAIR AND TOOTH BRUSHES, TOILET REQUISITES, AND KNITTING NEEDLES.—An agent established at Paris wishes to obtain the representation, on a commission basis, of United Kingdom manufacturers of the above. (Ref. No. 231.)

HOLLAND

COTTON PIECE-GOODS, ETC., POPLINS, SHIRTINGS, PRINTS, KHAKI DRILLS, MOSQUITO NETS, ARTIFICIAL SILK GOODS.—A firm established at The Hague and engaged in re-export business to the Netherlands East Indies wishes to obtain the representation of United Kingdom exporters of the above. (Ref. No. 232.)

HUNGARY

SILK AND COTTON YARNS.—An agent established at Budapest wishes to obtain the representation, on a consignment basis, of United Kingdom manufacturers of the above. (Ref. No. 233.)

NORWAY

TIES, SOCKS, TOWELS, MUFFLERS, AND WEARING APPAREL GENERALLY.—An agent established at Oslo wishes to obtain the representation, on a commission basis, of United Kingdom manufacturers of the above. (Ref. No. 234.)

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE—*Continued*

ASIA

IRAN

TENDERS INVITED

PORCELAIN INSULATORS.—The Commercial Secretary to H.M. Legation at Gulhak, Iran, reports that the Kampsax Consortium is calling for tenders, to be presented in Tehran by September 30, 1936, for the supply of 11,000 porcelain insulators.

A copy of the specification, conditions of tender, etc. (in French) is available for loan to interested United Kingdom firms in order of application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1. (Ref. T.Y. 30763.)

NEAR EAST

EGYPT

WOOLLEN PIECE-GOODS; HAIR CLOTH; POCKETINGS; COTTON PIECE-GOODS; UNDERWEAR; CARPETS; RAYON YARN; SCHAPPE SILK YARNS, ETC.—A representative of a firm of commission agents established in Cairo is at present in the United Kingdom with the object of obtaining the agencies of manufacturers of the above. (Ref. No. 235.)

TENDERS INVITED

MILD STEEL PLATES.—The Commercial Secretary to The Residency, Egypt, reports that the Mechanical and Electrical Department of the Ministry of Public Works, Egypt, is calling for tenders for the supply and delivery of quantities of mild steel plates.

Tenders, endorsed "Tender for the supply of Steel Plates for the Government Workshops," should be addressed to the Director-General, Mechanical and Electrical Department, Ministry of Public Works, Cairo, by whom they will be received up to October 7, 1936. (Ref. T. 30740.)

MATERIALS FOR MECHANICAL AND METAL WORK SECTIONS OF THE TRADE SCHOOLS.—The Commercial Secretary to the Residency, Egypt, reports that the Ministry of Education, Stores Department, Cairo, is calling for tenders, to be presented in Cairo by October 13, 1936, for the supply of various quantities of the following :—Manganese, packing cotton, sheet asbestos, leather belting, hacksaw blades, borax, emery cloth, belt fasteners, brass and iron screens, cast iron, black and white lead, rubber on cloth, brass, copper, cast iron, lead and aluminium scrap, brass and copper rods, rolled brass, tin, copper and white metal sheets, galvanised iron, mild steel and zinc sheets, tool and round steel, round, square and flat wrought iron, tin ingots, brass, copper, galvanised iron and iron wire, hammer handles, firebricks, fireclay, brass and silver spelter, copper sulphate, muriatic, sulph. and nitric acid, polishing blocks, screws and screw nails, nuts, screw chasers, drill and lathe chucks, compasses, dies, twist drills, steel figures, electric screwdrivers, files, hacksaw frames, hammers, blow lamps and burners, nippers, pliers, rules, steel squares, taps, emery wheels, grindstones, etc. (Ref. T.Y. 30767.)

LATIN AMERICA

ARGENTINA

TENDERS INVITED

AIR COMPRESSORS.—The Commercial Counsellor to H.M. Embassy at Buenos Aires reports that the Argentine State Railways Administration are calling for tenders, to be presented in Buenos Aires by October 8, 1936, for the supply of four two-stage air compressors, each with an approximate capacity of 15 cubic metres per minute at a pressure of 8 atmospheres. Electric motors (440 volt d.c.) are also required. (Ref. T.Y. 2001.)

BOILER FEED WATER PURIFYING PRODUCTS.—The Commercial Counsellor to H.M. Embassy at Buenos Aires reports that the Argentine State Railways have opened a competition for the selection of boiler feed water purifying products suitable for use in their locomotives. Samples must be submitted in Buenos Aires not later than October 15, 1936. Tenders will be issued subsequently to the manufacturers of approved products. (Ref. T.Y. 30762.)

RAILWAY TURNTABLE.—The Commercial Counsellor to H.M. Embassy at Buenos Aires reports that the Argentine State Railways Administration are calling for tenders, to be presented in Buenos Aires by November 23, 1936, for the supply of a railway turntable with a diameter of 25 metres. (Ref. T.Y. 2002.)

URUGUAY

TENDERS INVITED

ELECTRICITY METERS.—H.M. Consul at Montevideo reports that the State Electricity Supply and Telephones Administration is calling for tenders, to be presented in Montevideo by October 28, 1936, for the supply of electricity meters. (Ref. T.Y. 30760.)

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE—*Continued*

FACILITIES OFFERED TO UNITED KINGDOM TRADERS

The Department of Overseas Trade has at its command an extensive overseas Intelligence system, which comprises the Commercial Diplomatic and Consular Services in foreign countries and Trade Commissioners and Imperial or other Trade Correspondents in the Empire.

From this Intelligence Service information on all subjects of commercial interest is received at the Department, where it is collated and classified in a form convenient for reference, and is available to any firm trading in goods manufactured in the United Kingdom upon personal or written application to the Department at 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

The information at the disposal of the Department is of a widely varied nature, and includes such matters as the following:—Sources of supply, prices, etc., of trade products; Foreign and Colonial contracts open to tender; openings for United Kingdom trade abroad; general conditions prevailing in Overseas markets; demand for particular articles abroad; nature and extent of foreign competition, and suggestions for meeting it; methods of distribution and marketing; credit conditions, terms of payment, etc., abroad; Foreign and Colonial importers of United Kingdom goods; firms or individuals considered suitable to act as representatives or agents for United Kingdom firms; Foreign and Colonial Tariff and Customs Regulations; statistics of Imports or Exports; forms of Certificates of Origin; regulations concerning commercial travellers; Consular Invoices; shipping and transport, etc.

Members of United Kingdom firms are urged to call upon the Department's representatives abroad when they visit an overseas country. It is also important that they should make a point of their representatives abroad keeping in close touch with the Department's officers.

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE—*Continued*

METHODS OF ADDRESSING ENQUIRIES

The Department of Overseas Trade invites applications for assistance from manufacturers and exporters of United Kingdom goods who are desirous of initiating or extending Overseas connections, but it is desired to call attention to one or two points, the observance of which will facilitate the supply of the information required.

When the enquiry concerns an Overseas market the applicant may, of course, apply direct to H.M. Trade Commissioners or Imperial or other Trade Correspondents in the British Empire, and to H.M. Commercial Diplomatic or Consular Officers in Foreign Countries, but it is generally advisable to communicate in the first instance with the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1, as the information required is frequently already in the possession of the Department, and the delay involved in communicating with the officers abroad can therefore often be avoided. Should the information required not be available in London, the Department will make all necessary enquiries abroad on the applicant's behalf.

When making application for information enquiries should clearly specify:—

(1) The countries concerning which information is required;

(2) The precise kinds of goods; and

(3) The particular point in regard to which the information is sought.

By following this method of making their enquiries as specific as possible applicants will materially assist the Department in its endeavour to supply the precise information required.

THE BOARD OF TRADE

Great George Street, London, S.W.1

DEPARTMENTS

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS AND TREATIES.—Great George Street, S.W.1. (Whitehall 5140):—including *Imports and Exports Licensing Section.*

INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURES.—Great George Street, S.W.1. (Whitehall 5140):—including *Merchandise Marks Act Administration.*

Standards.—7, Old Palace Yard, S.W.1. (Whitehall 4538.)

Gas Administration.—7, Old Palace Yard, S.W.1. (Whitehall 4538.)

PATENT OFFICE AND INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY.—25, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, W.C.2. (Holborn 8721.)

Manchester Branch Office (*Trade Marks and Designs*).—51, Regent House, Cannon Street, Manchester. (Blackfriars 1128.)

STATISTICS.—Great George Street, S.W.1. (Whitehall 5140.)

Census of Production Office.—80, Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Whitehall 3361.)

GENERAL.—Great George Street, S.W.1. (Whitehall 5140.)

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